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VOL. 42.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1913

NO. 121

WORLD PEACE THEME OF ADDRESS AT BERLIN BY KING GEORGE, WHO SOUNDS FIRST POLITICAL NOTE OF CEREMONIES

Words Epitomized Chief Significance of Royal Visits as Demonstration of Peaceful and Friendly Relations Existing Between Three Dynasties

Berlin, May 23.—King George of England, at present the guest of Emperor William, spoke earnestly to-day on the necessity for the maintenance of world peace, in replying to an address presented to him by the British residents of Berlin, gathered at the British embassy. His Majesty said: "The preservation of peace is my fervid desire, as it was the chief aim and object of my father's life." This is the first political note sounded during the wedding ceremonies of Emperor William's only daughter, for which three emperors and many princes are gathered. The King's words seemed, according to the opinion expressed in influential circles, to epitomize the chief significance of the royal visits as a demonstration of the peaceful and friendly relations existing between the three powerful dynasties.

King George and Queen Mary were guests to-day at luncheon of the British ambassador, those present including John G. A. Leishman, United States ambassador to Germany.

At the same time Emperor Nicholas of Russia was the guest at luncheon of the Russian ambassador.

For the gala opera to be given to-night, the first act of "Lohengrin" has been selected by Princess Victoria Luise.

PATIENCE AND COOL HEADS, SAYS Sisson

Author of War Speech in Congress Feels Same to All Nations

DISCLAIMS INTENTION OF MAKING TROUBLE

Washington, D. C., May 23.—Representative Sisson, of Mississippi, made his anticipated Japanese speech to-day in the House. President Wilson, after Mr. Sisson recently made a war speech called the representative to the White House, and asked him not to make another speech that might complicate the diplomatic negotiations with Japan or inflame the public mind. Mr. Sisson disclaimed to-day any intention of making a war speech, but attacked the position that the treaty-making power superseded the law-making powers of the sovereign states.

Mr. Sisson declared he took his position not because the Japanese were involved; that he would take it toward England, France, Germany or any other nation, and that it only required patience and cool heads for both countries to arrive at an amicable, fair and just settlement of all differences.

"If any nation," said Mr. Sisson, "should decide that they will dictate to us our laws, then we would be unworthy of national existence if we submitted to such dictation. Does anyone claim that this is a declaration of war because I announce this truth?"

EXPERIMENTAL FARM WOULD BE FAILURE

Immigration Officials of State of Victoria Not in Favor of Hon. T. McKenzie's Plan

Melbourne, May 23.—An experimental farm established in England, where intending immigrants to the dominions could become acquainted with conditions in the land they intended adopting, would be an absolute failure, according to the immigration authorities of the state of Victoria in commenting on the scheme of the New Zealand high commissioner, Hon. H. McKenzie, which was announced a few days ago.

The officials in question point out that no amount of money spent on such a training establishment could ever adequately present the conditions obtaining overseas, as the countries are all entirely different from England and each other.

Australia generally is not inclined to view the suggestion with favor, and it is considered doubtful whether any of the other dominions will adopt it.

BARBARA WYLIE IS REFUSED HEARING

London, May 23.—Barbara Wylie, a suffragette leader, sister of D. J. Wylie, sitting member for Maple Creek in the Saskatchewan legislature, who has just returned from a long Canadian tour, attempted to speak at Doncaster last night. The crowd pelted her with eggs and other missiles and in the end the lady and her companions had to be rescued by the police.

BRYCE EXPRESSES HIS APPRECIATION

Retains Hearty Interest in Plans for Beautification of Washington

Washington, D. C., May 23.—Hon. James Bryce, former ambassador to Great Britain, sent back from San Francisco a letter of appreciation and affection to the American people. The letter, made public to-day, was in reply to one from residents of Washington expressing their regret at his leaving. It referred to his well-known interest in the plans for the beautification of the national capital.

"I am glad to think that an Englishman who loves the United States and its people," the former envoy wrote, "is not barred by an official position from taking in all your projects for the artistic development of the national capital, an interest as keen as any that your own citizens could take."

ONE DEAD, SIX HURT IN MOTOR WRECK

Mining Engineer Killed at Vancouver When Car Turns on Side

DRIVER NOW HELD ON MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

Vancouver, May 23.—Caught beneath an automobile which overturned at the corner of Wilson road and Granville street at 9.15 last evening, Louis Mingo, a well-known logging and mining engineer, was instantly killed, while Robert Swanson, proprietor of the City hotel, Columbia avenue; William Pyle, John Berteaux, J. C. Kenney, Darby Beatty, all timber cruisers, and John Armes, a real estate broker, were injured, the latter seriously.

As the driver of the car, which was badly wrecked, Mr. Swanson was detained by the police of Point Grey on a charge of manslaughter, and Darby Beatty on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. At the time of the accident the driver was trying to pass a motor truck, which turned off Wilson road to Granville street.

For almost three-quarters of an hour following the disaster Armes, the most seriously injured by the party of seven, lay by the roadside unattended save by his companions, while the dead body of Mingo was there for two hours. Finally, after waiting so long for the Point Grey police to procure a vehicle, Pyle and Berteaux, although badly shaken, stopped another motor car and had Armes conveyed to the General hospital.

When seen late last night Mr. Pyle, who escaped with a few bruises and minor cuts, said the party left the City hotel here about 8 o'clock, as Mr. Swanson wished to show his newly purchased machine. After a brief run about the city they left for Eburne and stopped at the Eburne hotel, where they had several drinks, but no one was in any way intoxicated.

Returning to Vancouver, with Swanson driving and Mingo sitting beside him, Mr. Pyle thought they were driving at the rate of about thirty to thirty-five miles an hour. As they were coming toward the crossing at Wilson road a motor truck of delivery wagon of some sort turned in the same direction they were going. It was about fifty yards ahead, and as the truck was travelling slowly Swanson swerved to the right to pass.

Then probably seeing that the road was too narrow there, he turned again to the left, intending to pass, when, without any warning, the car lurched suddenly and turned on its side, throwing the occupants to the roadway.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES AT QUEENSTOWN

Queenstown, Ireland, May 23.—Walter Hines Pige, the new United States ambassador to Great Britain, arrived here at 10.15 o'clock to-day on board the Battle from New York. He contented himself with the remark that his constant endeavor while holding office would be to maintain the more than friendly relations between the United States and the United Kingdom, which had happily continued for such a long time.

ROBERT EDESON IMPROVING.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 23.—Robert Edeson, the actor, who was taken to a hospital yesterday suffering from blood-poisoning, was reported to-day as improving. The actor's physician said to-day there is no present necessity for an operation.

KING CONSTANTINE



KING CONSTANTINE DEPARTS TO SCENE OF FRESH CONFLICT

Athens, May 23.—In consequence of resumption of hostilities between the Bulgarian and the Greek troops, King Constantine of Greece, accompanied by Prince Alexander and the general staff of the army, left for Salonica this morning.

The cause of King Constantine making this move is the outbreak of a serious conflict between the Bulgarians and the Greeks in the territory of the neutral zone about May 20. The result of the engagement is not known. The Bulgarians are said to have violated the neutral territory agreement, using their artillery to cover an infantry attack.

ITALIAN TROOPS ARE DEFEATED BY ARABS

Many Killed on Both Sides in Battle at Sidi Garba Near Derna

Benghazi, Tripoli, May 23.—That the Italian troops under General Giaratti have suffered a reverse became known to-day in dispatches announcing that they were forced to retire after the battle with the Arabs on May 16 at Sidi Garba, near Derna.

The Italians advanced in three columns against the Arabs' position, where they met with a stubborn resistance and were finally compelled to retreat to Derna, abandoning three field guns damaged during the fighting. The check is ascribed by the Italian commander to the superior numbers of the Arabs, to the fatigue of the Italian troops and to the difficult ground.

The casualties sustained by the Arabs are said to have numbered 500, while the Italians lost a large number of men and officers wounded.

HANGS BY HIS NECK ON PHYSICIAN'S ORDER

Man Suffering From Fracture of Sixth Cervical Vertebrae May Recover

San Francisco, May 23.—Encased in a plaster cast, Paul V. Parker, a brother of the superintendent of the state hospital at Napa, is hanging by his neck in a hospital here to-day, and there he will continue to hang until he is well.

Injured five days ago in a street car collision, he walked the streets four days with a broken neck and did not know it. An examination yesterday showed that he had a bad fracture of the sixth cervical vertebrae.

Only the muscles were holding the neck in place, and a movement of the sixteenth of an inch of the broken bones probably would have caused death. Parker will recover unless his physician is wrong. If he does his will be the second case of the sort, it is said, on record.

LINED THEIR TROUSERS WITH OLD TAPESTRIES

Paris, May 23.—The loss of some precious Gobelin tapestries which were presented to the museum at Pau fifty years ago, and which were valued at several thousand dollars, has at last been explained by the confession of the caretaker, that he and his little boy have been wearing some of the tapestries as linings for their trousers.

The caretaker declared he believed the tapestries were worthless, so he took them home to his wife. She selected a woodland scene to turn into nether garments for him and the son.

CANNON BACK WITH FLOWER AND CIGAR

"Uncle Joe" in Fine Spirits Gloats Over Troubles of Minority Leader

Washington, D. C., May 23.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, former speaker of the House, is back in his old haunts as jauntily as ever, wearing the inevitable carnation in the lapel of his coat and with the same rakish tilt to the big black cigar that has made him famous. He is here to attend a meeting of the Lincoln memorial commission, in which both he and former Senator Culom, of Illinois, retain membership after their retirement from public life with the incoming of the present congress.

The former speaker, who is in great spirits, already has taken occasion to gloat over the troubles of his former colleague, Rep. Mann, of Illinois, minority leader of the House.

HAZEN UNAWARE OF RAINBOW CHANGES

Proposed Three Cheers for Laurier Thereby Lost Employment and Pension

CONSERVATIVE BECOMES VICTIM OF OWN PARTY

Ottawa, May 23.—In the Commons this morning Hon. H. R. Emmerson asked as to the truth of the despatch from Victoria that the Rainbow is being dismantled and a scratch crew placed on board.

"I think there is no truth in the statement whatever," said Hon. J. D. Hazen in reply.

When the House convened on the Senate amendment to the bill to incorporate the National Art Gallery, Hon. Rudolph Lemieux again urged that the gallery be kept open on Saturday afternoons and Sunday.

Hon. Robert Rogers said he favored the proposal and would do all in his power to have it carried into effect.

Hon. Rudolph Lemieux asked if the postmaster-general proposed to introduce his parcels post legislation this session. He would be willing to assist him in passing it, he said.

Premier Borden said that as far as he knew it was Mr. Pelletier's intention to introduce the bill this session. However, the advisability of dropping certain bills was generally considered at this stage of the session. He would call the attention of the postmaster-general to the matter.

PRINCE ARTHUR NOT TO COME TO CANADA

London, May 23.—The story circulated to the effect that Prince Arthur of Connaught may succeed his father, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, as governor-general of the Dominion, is extremely improbable.

Prince Arthur is much too useful just now on special missions to be spared for an extended term away from England, and several other circumstances make it unlikely that he will be seen at Ottawa.

CANADIAN CADETS TO ATTEND GREAT PARADE

London, May 23.—Empire Day is being celebrated in the schools here to-day, the celebrations being considerably more general than in previous years. It is estimated that 5,000,000 children will salute the flag in England alone. Scotland and Ireland are still rather lagging in instituting celebrations. On thousands of children will assemble at the Guildhall to hear addresses from the Lord Mayor and Lord Heath. A great parade takes place in Hyde Park to-morrow, which the Canadian Cadets will attend. Lord Roberts will take the salute.

MAIL TRAIN WRECKED.

Smith's Falls, Ont., May 23.—The C. P. R. special overseas mail train, on its transcontinental trip, running at a high rate of speed, crashed into a freight standing on the main line at Chesterville yesterday. The two locomotives were smashed and several cars demolished.

GRAVE FEARS FOR LIFE OF YOSHIHITO EMPRESS SADAKA KEEPS SILENT VIGIL AT BEDSIDE OF EMPEROR THROUGH NIGHT

Japanese Ruler Suffering From Pneumonia at Aoyama Palace; Temperature To-day Rises to 103.46; Brilliantly Lighted Binza Now in Darkness and Shops Closed

Tokio, May 23.—Grave fears are to-day expressed for the health of Emperor Yoshihito, who is now said to be ill with pneumonia and about whose condition at the palace there is the greatest unrest. One or more of the eight physicians who are in attendance on the Emperor remained at his bedside throughout the night.

Empress Sadaka kept a silent vigil through the night by the Emperor's bedside watching for the slightest change in his condition, in company with the royal physicians. Her vigil was unending, as she did not leave her husband's bedside until after daylight.

It is these facts which lead the people about the palace to believe that the condition of Emperor Yoshihito may be critical, and are the cause of the grave concern throughout Japan to-day. The whole Japanese nation is depressed by the news.

The official morning bulletin was eagerly and impatiently awaited in the streets by the public and when it was issued it contained the brief announcement that the Emperor's condition remained unchanged, and that the high fever of the night was unabated.

The first reports of the Emperor's illness yesterday were that he was suffering from inflammation of the lungs, and that he had previously suffered similar attacks. The more serious announcement now that his complaint is pneumonia adds to the seriousness of the situation.

The patient is at the Aoyama palace, where he contracted a cold while reviewing the troops last Sunday. It had been intended to remove him at once to the newer Chiyoda palace, but the sudden serious turn of his illness necessitated abandonment of the plan. The issuance of the first bulletin yesterday announcing the Emperor's illness came as a great shock to the people, and as it gained circulation through extra editions of the newspapers a sorrowful hush fell on the city and great crowds silently assembled in front of the palace. The people knelt and prayed fervently for the speedy recovery of their sovereign.

The illness, the most important business thoroughfare in the city, which is usually brilliantly lighted, was dark last night and almost deserted. All the shops were closed.

Court circles are still in official mourning for the late Emperor Mutsuhito. The period does not expire until July 30, a year from the date of his death.

The last bulletin on the Emperor's condition, issued by the court physicians to-day, says: "His Majesty's temperature has risen to 103.46 Fahrenheit. His pulse is 90, and his respiration 30."

SENATE DEBATES ON THE HIGHWAY BILL

Speaker Landry to Give Ruling This Afternoon on Point Before House

Ottawa, May 23.—The senate spent the whole morning sitting debating whether or not Sir Geo. Ross, the Liberal leader, could move the third reading of the Highways bill, after Senator Lougheed refused to move it subsequent to its amendment by the Liberal majority. The government supporters contended that the bill being a money bill a third reading could not be moved by an opposition member.

Liberal senators quoted Premier Borden's statement in the House that the Highways bill is not a money bill. Speaker Landry will give a ruling this afternoon.

OBJECTIONS TAKEN TO FURTHER CONCESSIONS

London, May 23.—"We object to any further concessions being made by the government in regard to Welsh Disestablishment." This is the substance of a resolution passed to-day at the conference of representatives of the Free churches and Liberal associations of South Wales. The resolution has been forwarded to the government.

Home Secretary McKenna, in commenting on it, repudiated any idea of additional concessions being made.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO U. S. CONSTITUTION

Washington, D. C., May 23.—A constitutional amendment to vest in congress exclusive power to legislate on all the questions affecting the rights of citizens of foreign countries residing in the United States was proposed in a joint resolution to-day by Rep. Barthold, of Missouri. The proposed amendment deals directly with the questions involved in the present California-Japanese situation.

JOHN ANHUT SENTENCED.

New York, May 23.—John Anhut, the lawyer convicted of bribery in attempting to obtain the release of Harry K. Thaw from the Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane, was sentenced to-day to serve not less than two years nor more than four in Sing Sing prison.

LIBERAL TEACHER LOST EMPLOYMENT

W. D. John Was Fearless in Speaking of Borden Navy Bill at Cache Creek

CONSERVATIVE BOARD THEN DISMISSES HIM

Vancouver, May 23.—Because he was a Liberal and discussed the naval bill from Sir Wilfrid's point of view was sufficient for W. D. John, engaged as school teacher by the school trustees of Cache Creek, in the Cariboo district, to lose his employment. The Conservative trustees dismissed him with payment by the day instead of by the month as stipulated in the School Act. Mr. John accepted the position on January 10. He arrived in Ashcroft on January 15. The school was to open on January 20, but owing to the severity of the weather the institution remained closed during that month. Taking up his appointment, Mr. John filed the register for January. Following this, he was dismissed without any reason.

Owing, perhaps, to the former teacher there being a Conservative, he received a full month's salary for a few days' work.

Despite the conditions laid down in the School Act, the trustees went out of their way in Mr. John's case and presented him with payment for the number of days' work. One of the trustees was favorable to the claim of Mr. John, but the others would not even consider the request.

BROUGHT FORTY WOMEN TO VANCOUVER ISLAND

Poultry and Farm School Established Here for Instruction of Englishwomen

Winnipeg, May 23.—That Vancouver Island is an ideal home for English emigrants is the opinion of Miss Dalblac, field secretary of the British Women's Immigration Association, who went west recently with forty domestic servants who were placed on Vancouver Island. Miss Dalblac last year brought twelve hundred women to Canada, and says that if an experiment now in operation on Vancouver Island is successful she will bring out two thousand more.

The experiment is in the nature of a poultry farm and school, which has been opened on the island for the purpose of instructing women from the British Isles. Miss Dalblac says the women she has brought here include skilled labor as well as the domestic class.

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For sandwiches; 4 tins for	
NICE ONTARIO CHEESE	20c
Per pound	
McLAREN'S IMPERIAL CHEESE	25c
Per jar, 50c and	
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NICE PINK SALMON	10c
Large can	
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SARDINES	25c
Two tins for	
CANADIAN SARDINES	25c
Four tins for	
MONSIEUR LIME JUICE	35c
Per bottle, 65c and	
WEST INDIA LIME JUICE	20c
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ENOS FRUIT SALTS	75c
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GIRL'S BODY FOUND DEVoured BY BEAR

Discovery Made by Search Party in Mountains Near Truckee, California

Truckee, Cal., May 23.—After a week's search the body of Miss Winnie Colt, a girl of 18, was found late yesterday in a ravine in the Sierra Nevada mountains, twenty miles from Truckee. She had been killed and partially devoured by a bear. The girl ran away from here on Wednesday of last week. Six days later a pet dog that had accompanied her returned alone.

Since her disappearance three large packs, each led by one of her brothers, have continued a search covering a large section of the mountains. There were bear tracks leading to the spot where the body was found, and it had been dragged for some distance. Miss Colt ran away from home because of a disagreement with her mother, who is 75 years of age.

JOHN WHITTY KILLED

Deputy Shipping Master at Vancouver Dies From Injuries Received in Runaway.

Vancouver, May 23.—John Whitty, deputy shipping master for the Dominion government, was killed in a runaway late yesterday.

He was passing Cambie street when a runaway team turned the corner to Hastings street, and he received injuries from which he died before the ambulance reached the hospital.

The deceased was 50 years old and a long resident of Vancouver.

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SENATOR KERR MOVES AMENDMENT TO HIGHWAYS BILL IN COMMITTEE

Asks That Money Voted in Any Year Under Act Be Apportioned Among Provinces in Proportion to the Population of Each as Shown in the Last Census

Ottawa, May 23.—When the Highway Bill reached the committee stage in the senate yesterday, Senator Kerr moved the same amendment as was adopted by the Liberal majority last year, and which the government would not accept. Apparently, the same thing will happen again this year with the result that the measure will once more fall by the wayside.

Senator Kerr moved: "That the sum of money voted in any year to be expended under the act shall be apportioned among the several provinces of the Dominion in proportion to the population of such provinces respectively, as shown by the preceding census."

He said that this was practically the same amendment which had been made by the senate last year, and which the government had failed to accept, although it admitted then, as it does now, that the principle was the proper one.

Mr. Lougheed, the government leader, said there appeared to be a great misconception in the minds of the gentlemen opposite as to the scope and purpose of the bill. They declared that a great constitutional wrong was being done the provinces by this bill, and that an indignity had been put upon the senate last year by the failure of the Commons to attach the importance to the senate amendments which some gentlemen in the senate thought to have been attached to them. "If the honorable gentlemen would look at the problem of the bill they would come to a different conclusion."

In the first session after it had been returned to power the present government had undertaken to implement its pledge, and had a highways bill passed by the Commons and sent to the senate. The amendment, which was the same made last year, was the same amendment which had been rejected in the Commons only a few days ago. In offering that amendment, the Liberals in the senate had become the echo of the minority in the Commons. In view of that, could they expect that the Commons would sit down and seriously consider an amendment which they had considered and rejected only a few days ago? No fair-minded man would say so.

The bill now before the senate had to be considered in connection with the supply bill, in which the government had provided for the pro rata distribution of the money voted in aid of roads.

Senator Watson asked what were the government's objections to placing in the bill the senate's provision for apportionment.

Senator Lougheed said there were two objections. In the first place it was an alternative proposition, one which had never been tried before and therefore it was not known how it would work out.

There was some laughter from the opposition side.

PLEA FOR LIGHTER TAXATION IS MADE BY OPPOSITION MEMBERS

House of Commons Finishes Debate on Budget; Member for Moose Jaw Says Russians Imported for Laboring by C. P. R. Are Transported by Armed Guards

Ottawa, Ont., May 23.—The budget debate was concluded in the Commons last night, and the House proceeded to consider the various resolutions dealing with the tariff changes announced by Hon. W. T. White when he made his annual finance statement. There was much discussion on the complicated sugar changes figuring in the tariff reduction to the West Indies agreement, but it was largely of a technical character.

The debate was continued throughout the day by Mr. Carvell (Carleton), Dr. Edwards (Frontenac), and Mr. Oliver (Edmonton), and Mr. White, minister of finance, who closed the discussion with a short speech in which he replied to the criticisms of the opposition.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Carvell both contended that the time had come when some relief should be given in the way of lightening taxation. The latter declared himself to be absolutely in favor of an increase in the British preference and the placing on the free list of all foodstuffs which are allowed to enter the United States market free. Mr. Oliver was equally strong in his demand that something should be done to meet conditions arising out of the high cost of living.

He believed that there was some connection between the abounding surpluses and existing conditions and declared that it is the duty of the government to ascertain what relation one bears towards the other.

Dr. Edwards was strongly in favor of the protectionist principles both for the manufacturer and farmer. He said the best market for the farmer is the home market, and that Canada would not enjoy continued prosperity if the tariff was reduced.

W. E. Knowles, Moose Jaw, charged that the C. P. R. have been importing Russian laborers under contract and transporting them under armed guards. He drew the attention of the premier to the fact and asked if he had been notified. Mr. Borden stated that this was the first he had heard of the mat-

Senator Lougheed continued: "The honorable gentlemen opposite are inclined to laugh, but do they think that it is a subject for mirth or that it is an unnatural thing for the government to undertake to aid in the construction of a great national highway or in the construction of interprovincial roads to facilitate transportation and promote the commerce of the country? The amendment amounted to a declaration by the senate to the Commons that 'We are going to dictate to you who shall vote this money and what proportion shall be assigned to the various provinces.'"

While the constitution declared that the Commons had charge of the distribution of money, by this amendment the senate would say that it proposed to take charge of the distribution in this case, now and for all time to come.

Senator Choquette interrupted to say that in his opinion the proposal to vote money in this way was unconstitutional.

Senator Lougheed replied that if the gentlemen opposite held this opinion they had the remedy in their own hands. They could reject the bill.

Sir George Ross, the opposition leader, speaking before the amendment was moved, said that last year the senate had not rejected the bill, but had amended it only. Senator Daniel had hardly quoted him sufficiently to be altogether fair. Sir George said that he had not stated that this bill would be used for corrupt purposes. "However, as presented to the senate, it seemed capable of being so used, and the government should thank the senate for reminding it so as to remove temptation from its way. The bill contained a baited hook, and he did not want to give the government the opportunity for temptation of going fishing with this kind of bait."

Sir George said that the Liberals in the senate did not blindly follow their party. He, himself, when the late government was in power, had moved the rejection of a government bill for co-operative banks, favored by Hon. Mr. Lomax, and that bill had been rejected by the senate. The opposition in the senate would not act in a partisan way in making a proper amendment to this Highways Bill.

Senator Denville bolted when the votes were taken.

There was considerable discussion of the constitutional question as to the right of the senate to amend such a bill at all, it being in a sense a money bill. Senator Baird, chairman in committee, ruled against an amendment, but was promptly overruled by the Liberal majority. Finally, when Senator Lougheed refused to move the third reading of the bill as amended, Sir George Ross took upon himself the functions of government leader and moved the third reading. His right to do this was immediately attacked on a question of order, and Speaker Landry will decide the point to-day.

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Which is best? A coal that gets to work slowly, needs constant poking, keeps you standing over your stove on hot Summer afternoons, and then burns all the evenings, or a coal that lights at once, gets the oven hot in a few moments, burns brightly with a clear flame, needs no attention, does your cooking in half the time and leaves you free to enjoy the twilight hours?

If you want a coal which fulfils all the latter functions you need our Nut Coal. It's the perfect Summer coal, and it costs you less.

J. E. PAINTER & SON

Phone 536.

604 Cormorant.

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Have You Seen Cedar Terrace Subdivision?

It lies north of Cedar Hill cross road and about five minutes' walk from Shelbourne street. Shelbourne street is proposed to be paved and double tracked. Only five lots left at the old price. All lots are high and dry. Buy now before the prices advance.

Prices Range from \$385 to \$600

\$100 cash, balance 10 per cent. quarterly.

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School of Handicraft and Design

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Lessons in the following subjects, 7.30 to 9.30 P. M.:
Wood Carving—Miss Hendy, Monday.
Artistic Bookbinding—Lang, Monday.
Practical Designing—Mr. Bargvelt, Tuesday.
Clay Modelling—Mr. Mold, Wednesday.
Jewellery—Miss O. Meadows, Wednesday.
The Principles of Design—Miss Miller, Thursday.
Metal Work—Mr. Mold, Friday.
Classes commence April first.
TERMS—\$6 per quarter, or one subject, payable in advance, or each for two or more subjects, one lesson a week in each subject.
For further information apply to the instructors at the above address.

Victoria Carnival Week, August 4th to 9th, 1913

BETTER THAN MEDICINE

HORLOCK'S MALTED MILK—prepared here by electricity.

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1235 Government Street. Phone 1473.

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In Silk and Cotton, from 50 to 50c Each

For sale at

Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited

1004 Government Street. Phone 62.

Victoria Carnival Week, Aug. 4 to 9, 1913

SILVER GIFTS

SMALL JEWEL BOXES

At \$27.00 we are showing a Trinket Box, neatly lined with pale blue silk, trimmed with royal blue velvet. The design of the silver is pierced—a very dainty gift. Another, plainer in style, is priced at \$16.00.

REDFERN & SON

THE DIAMOND SPECIALISTS.

1211-1213 Douglas Street. Phone 118. Established 1862

FIGHTING THE FLIES

What with fighting the flies and trying to keep cool during the warm days it makes it pretty hard for the housewife, and SCREEN DOORS are absolutely essential.

SCREEN DOORS in four different sizes and styles, complete with spring hinges and fastener

\$2.75 to \$1.50

WINDOW SCREENS—any size you want—prices from "two bits."

Drake Hardware Co., Ltd.

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Latest Hornless Gramophone

Improved Victrola IX



\$65

Mahogany, golden or weathered oak cabinets to match at \$30, \$25 and \$12.00. Easy terms arranged. 5,000 records to choose from.

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Dominion Piano

\$275

\$25.00 cash, \$10 monthly.

Open To-night Until 10 o'clock.

GIDEON HICKSPiano Company
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

Thomas Organ

\$75

\$10.00 cash, \$5 monthly.

We have a good assortment of

**Clayton & Lambert's
Gasoline Fire Pots
and Torches**

See us regarding prices, etc.

E. G. Prior & Company, Ltd. Ltd.Sole Agents
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.**Hardwood Flooring**

Agents for the well known Beaver Brand. Inspect the samples and prices at our new show rooms, 613 Pandora St.

**VISION OF WAR
CAUSES SENSATION**STRIKING DESCRIPTION
OF HUMAN SHAMBLESRealistic Picture by German
Schoolmaster; Order Sup-
pressing Book Reversed

London, May 23.—One of those amazing visions of war which crop up every few years has come to light in Germany, and owes its origin to a schoolmaster. Herr Wilhelm Lamasus lately produced a realistic story he called "Menschenschlachthaus," or "The Human Slaughterhouse," and it has already sold 100,000 copies, after the book had been suppressed and abolished and the author expelled and re-instated. While the book has been bitterly attacked in several of the German papers it has been honored with the special commendation of the Universal Peace Congress at Geneva.

A pacifist pamphlet the book undoubtedly is, but it is something more. In the sheer translation of horror into print it has hardly ever been equalled, certainly not in this generation.

The book opens with a chapter of mobilization and the practice of the reserves in a German barrack yard, and then presently there come the heart-rending scenes of farewell from native villages, parents and sons, husbands and wives, fathers from their children.

Then follows a church service with the organ and hymns deadening sound and making honest human affection seem like shame. The Holy Communion is being celebrated, and to the numbed brain of the conscript it seems that Christ upon the cross above cannot save His children, for His "hands are nailed, and Thou cannot not stretch out a finger toward us." But through the first night of absence, tormented by dreams and haggard from hard marching, the conscript awakes that he has never known cowardice and will not shame his kind.

There is a sortie from the main road into a field of stubble where a battle was fought yesterday, for the soil is sown with dead bodies. A yoke in the troop makes use of an agricultural figure of speech, but no one laughs. Every one is trying not to revolve his thoughts upon the hideous reveal of the ordinary estimates of life and its value.

"And here lies that most precious of possessions; here it is lying wasted and used up; spurned 's the dust by the roadside; and we are marching along over it, as over dust and stones."

The first engagement is a slow advance across a field against a wood full of Frenchmen, all invisible. It is alternately a crawl and a scrambling run, and still there is no enemy to aim at.

"Down! Rapid fire!"

The line is prone and again we are blazing desperately into the wood and can catch no glimpse of our enemy. Never a single arm raised against us, never the eye of a single man to challenge us. The wood, the green wood, is murdering us from afar, before a single human face comes in view.

At length the wood is invaded with a rush, the guns are silenced, the horses hacked into a stampede and the defenders bayoneted to the ground. Then the hellish machines come in for an orgy of vengeance.

All round men are lying slain on the brown carpet of the woods.

"But the machines are still alive and rage against the machines fires the blood and consumes the flesh . . . Up with the trenching tools! . . . with axes upraised they rush at the machines and hail blows upon the barrels. The retorts wherein Death has brewed his potion shriek as though wounded . . . the jackets burst . . . the water flows out . . . and the carriage leaps splintered into the air . . . twisted metal, the spokes of wheels and cartridge belts litter the ground all round, but we are battering and smashing everything under foot until our hot blood has cooled its rage on the metal."

"And dazed and sick we gaze at the machines and the steel and iron filling the ground blink up at us full of guile."

There ensues a still more awful vision of a retreat across a swamp, where hundreds sink and drown in the endeavor to reach safety and the other side—all this under a murderous rain of flying and screaming shells. Still worse is the threat of engines overhead, with volition and purposed malice inside them.

"The stars were standing bright in the dark, rainless sky and shone down solemnly, ah, God! how solemnly, on the turmoil, as if nothing in this world mattered . . . An uncanny whirr fell on our ears from out the distance. That was Death flying toward us on propellers. The spec-ies of the night whirled above us; we shot blindly into the air—for every moment the storm was bound to break over us."

Torpedo tubes above us . . . they'll spurt in a minute . . . they're going to fling down dynamite . . . and then the magnesium bombs blazed out."

A fugitive staggers back to his com-

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd.

"The Fashion Centre"

1008-10 Government Street

**Last Minute Ideas
FOR YOUR
Holiday Wearables**

CAMPBELL'S OPEN TILL 9.30 TO-NIGHT

OUTING DRESSES in smart patterns of chambray, drills, percales, etc. . . . \$2.75

Other prices including some stylish Bedford cords and ratines, \$2.25 up to . . . \$10.00

STYLISH, WELL-CUT SEPARATE SKIRTS of pique, ducks, whipcord and ratines. Very large variety. White or natural linen, also navy with pin spots, \$1.50 up to . . . \$5.00

NECKWEAR in enormous assemblage. Just a dainty piece of neckwear puts a finishing touch to the outing outfit. Those chic Jabots with shadow lace and Bulgarian silk combinations are the very newest. Very smart pieces, 75¢ and \$1.25, but many pretty ones 35¢ and . . . 50¢

PARASOLS, specially grouped, 90¢, \$1.25 and . . . \$1.90

BLAZER COATS of wide bar stripes, stunning for the river or park . . . \$7.50

GLOVES, wrist length, silk lisle . . . 35¢

GLOVES, elbow length, silk lisle and chamois suede, 50¢ and . . . 75¢

GLOVES, Kayser silk, wrist length . . . 75¢

GLOVES, Kayser silk, long length, double tip fingers, \$1.25

HOSIERY, splendid silk lisle, double apliced heel and sole, at . . . 35¢

HOSIERY, black and tan silk hose . . . 60¢

KNIT UNDERWEAR, vests of pure soft cotton, all weaves, with lace or plain-trimmed, 15¢, 25¢, 35¢ and . . . 50¢

LADIES' SWEATERS, a large and new stock to select from. All standard makes, including Dr. Jaeger, Penman's and others. Prices \$2.90 up to . . . \$10.00

Girls' and Misses
Dresses and
Chambrays, prints,
drills, Bedford cord,
Tussock linen and
repps. Magnificent
variety.

Campbell's
"THE FASHION CENTRE"

Children's Millinery,
60c to \$3.50. Hun-
dreds of pretty Hats
and Bonnets.
Children's Dresses
and Jumpers in an
enormous variety.

FURNITURE

For the Home

We want you to come to our store and inspect our stock and compare values and prices, whether you intend to purchase now or later. We have the goods you want, at a price that will please you. DON'T FORGET about the new Go-Cart for baby. We have them in all styles and priced low.

Buffet

Quarter Cut Fumed Oak Buf-
fet, top 20x46, mirror 11x36;
2 top drawers, 1 lined with
velvet, 1 linen drawer and 2
cupboards.

CASH PRICE . . . \$36.90

China Cabinet

Quarter Cut Fumed Oak
China Cabinet, 4 shelves, 1
mirror.

CASH PRICE . . . \$24.30

**Quarter Cut
Fumed Oak
Extension Table**Top 44x6 ft.
Cash Price

\$26.55

Dining Chairs

Quarter-Cut Fumed Oak
Diners, 1 arm and 5 small
chairs, real leather uphol-
stered seats.

CASH PRICE . . . \$23.40

Dinner Wagon

Quarter Cut Fumed Oak
Dinner Wagon, to 17x40, 1
large drawer and 2 shelves.

CASH PRICE . . . \$16.20

We give a discount of ten per cent from our regular prices for spot cash and our guarantee "goods as represented or money refunded" goes with every sale we make.

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street

"The Better Value Store"

Near City Hall

**PLEA FOR LIGHTER TAX-
ATION IS MADE BY
OPPOSITION MEMBERS**

(Continued from page 2.)

"The member for Halifax has pointed out that our expenditures are the largest in the history of Canada. I would expect that; Canada is greater to-day in every way than she has ever been. He said that our estimates are equal to one-fifth of the estimates of the United Kingdom. Well, our population is about one-fifth of that of the United Kingdom, and our trade is about one-fifth the trade of the United Kingdom, so that it means that we just keep pace with the growth of the United Kingdom. That is quite natural.

Replying to an argument made by Mr. Oliver that Canada should follow the example of the United States and

reduce her tariff, Mr. White said that the American government collected an average duty of 40 per cent on dutiable goods, while Canada only collected 25 per cent on dutiable imports. As compared with the United States, Canada is a low tariff country.

Mr. White declared that a big revenue was necessary for the administration, for the government was entering upon a large programme of expenditure which was quite necessary to meet the future requirements of the country. If taxation were to be reduced to the extent proposed by the opposition speakers, an era of deficits would be introduced, and the government would then be condemned by the opposition. It was necessary for the government to look to the future, and to be beforehand in making the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of the business of the country. He agreed with Hon. W. S. Fielding, who once said that "wise expenditure is true economy."

The programme of development, Mr. White went on to say, includes the building of the Hudson's Bay railway

and an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the construction of interior elevators. Mr. Oliver had not objected to these items, his criticisms being quite general. As a matter of fact, the opposition had used the stock arguments which all oppositions fall back on.

The minister, referring to the high cost of living, expressed the view that in Canada this is not attributable to any great extent to the tariff, because it is a moderate tariff. There was no reason why, with increasing immigration and improved methods of farming, production should not increase, and the cost of living be reduced.

The minister believed that there should be a revision of the tariff from time to time, but they should not be made too frequently. He had been told by American business men that the tariff tinkering on the other side of the line has often had a reverse effect on business, and the changes now being considered have had an unsettling effect. It was necessary, however, that there should be a revision of the tariff in order to deal with the many anomalies which must necessarily exist.

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CREAM**25c For a Box
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AT HALL'S

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COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
All copy for display advertisements must be at Times office before 6 p.m. of the day previous to the day of insertion. This is imperative. When this rule is not complied with we do not guarantee insertion.

AN AUSPICIOUS MEETING.

A short time ago the eyes of the world were fixed on London, where the ambassadors of the great powers had their heads together in a desperate and happily successful effort to avert a hideous European conflagration. They then shifted to Scutari, where the heroic contumacy of Montenegro's monarch threatened to pull down the fragile structure of peace enlightened rulers and statesmen were endeavoring to erect. Now they are rivetted on Berlin, where the three greatest monarchs of Christendom are gathered to witness the final felicitous scene in the reconciliation of two estranged royal houses of Germany. It is a happy coincidence that the marriage of the Princess Victoria Louise and Prince Ernest August of Cumberland will synchronize with the anniversary of the birth of Britain's Great Queen. The meeting of the three rulers in Berlin should be a strong factor in the restoration of harmony between the peoples who owe them allegiance. It is true they can do nothing in an official sense, the constitutional prerogatives of two of them being more or less limited, while the Czar, although an absolute ruler, is entirely under the domination of Russian bureaucracy and lacks the mettle to adopt independent action. But the effect of their visit upon the sentiment of the people is the important thing, more important even than the friendly interchanges of statecraft. There can be no war when the spirit of good-will exists among the people of rival nations.

There is no doubt that the feeling between Britain and Germany is becoming more cordial. British statesmen are endeavoring with some success to convince the German people that they do not wish to deprive them of their place in the sun. The disposition of the Asquith administration to sympathize with German aspirations in Asia Minor as exemplified in the Baghdad railway has evoked a gratified response in Berlin, and it is not improbable that the racial animosities which have been so intense of late will pass away, just as a decade ago Great Britain and France buried a traditional hatred which had existed for a thousand years. Racial antagonisms are not very difficult to eradicate after all. At the time of the Fashoda incident, fifteen years ago, the British and French were ready to fly at each others' throats. In less than ten years they were vowing eternal amity in an entente cordiale. So may it be between Britain and Germany, and then the world can shout "halloo!"

The union of Russia and Germany in a bond of concord is a more delicate and formidable operation. Unlike the British and Germans, the two peoples do not claim the same parent tree. They have strong racial antipathies, although these were buried in a common grave when the self-interest compelled them to make one cause against Napoleon. But it is hard for the Slav people to overlook certain indignities they have suffered at German hands in recent years. A short time ago the Treaty of Berlin was torn to pieces when Austria forbiddingly annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russia protested, and Germany threatened to throw an army corps across her frontier. Russia, weakened from the effects of the war in the Far East, swallowed the insult, but her people have not forgotten it. The Slav has a tenacious memory.

Europe realizes that it is impossible for a war in the Old World to be limited to any two great powers. If it occurs it must involve them all. Several times they have trembled over the abyss and each time, as Sir Edward Grey has said, they recoiled with hor-

ror. The peace spirit is growing throughout the world. It is becoming so powerful that it is arousing apprehension in the minds of the armament magnates, who foresee a shrinkage of their dividends, and their mercenary press is outdoing Cassandra in their prophecies of dire calamities. It is profoundly to be hoped that the reconciliation of the Houses of Hohenzollern and Hanover, to be consummated to-morrow, will be extended in its beneficent sway over the peoples ruled by the three monarchs whose presence adds so much lustre to the happy event.

A NEAR PROBLEM.

This province is very intimately concerned in the delicate problem which has arisen in California in consequence of the passage of the alien land bill. The Oriental question is one that vitally affects the entire Pacific slope, and although the methods of dealing with it in the various sections may differ, a common sentiment actuates the people on both sides of the line. The controversy which has arisen out of the action of California promises to enter a much wider sphere than is contained within the four corners of the land bill. It has brought under the calcium the greater question of anti-Japanese legislation in general. If we follow the Japanese press comments we will see that it is the stigma of inferiority as implied in the discriminatory classes of the measure which has touched the Oriental people to the quick. They are a proud and sensitive race and are reaching the stage where they will resent with bitterness any discrimination against them. Sooner or later we will have to face a demand from Japan that her people be placed on the same footing as those of America and Europe. It is this contingency Australia fears. Our sister dominion is determined to restrict her immigration to the white race, and it is this determination which is stimulating her national spirit and causing her to energetically take such measures as to vindicate her attitude by force of arms.

It is to be hoped that the California land question will be settled without reference to the larger issue of Japanese immigration, which might involve this province and the other countries on the Pacific which have taken a decided stand on the subject. Canada has an amicable arrangement with the Tokio government, known as the Lemieux agreement, which limits immigration from across the Pacific to an insignificant number, but this is the only safeguard we have. Unfortunately, in the negotiations in connection with the recent treaty Mr. Borden assured the Japanese authorities that Canada would not discriminate against their people, which ties our hands in the event of the cancellation of the Lemieux agreement, which, fortunately, is not likely to happen. Nevertheless, the relations between the people of the Pacific coast of America and Japan contain all the elements of a formidable problem for the future, although a satisfactory solution of the present difficulty in California would undoubtedly deprive it of some of its dangerous features.

MINISTER AND GENERAL.

The report that friction between the Minister of Militia and General Colin Mackenzie, chief of the Canadian militia staff, is the cause of the latter's resignation is not surprising. It is not the first incident of the kind in our military record, and will not be the last. There is bound to be a certain incompatibility between a Canadian minister, responsible to parliament for the administration of his department, and an officer trained in the strictly military school in the old world. It will probably be found in this case that the minister, being a politician, did not want departmental lines drawn too rigidly, while the general, being altogether a military man, desired to keep off the thorny path of politics.

If the difficulty required the exercise of tact we can well understand its outcome. Tact and diplomacy are not in Colonel Hughes's make-up. They are to him the frills and fopperies of the drawing room. He is a man of eccentric utterance, so eccentric that when he was selected by Mr. Borden to preside over our war department a smile spread across the country from ocean to ocean. Before he was sworn in the Prime Minister presented him with what newspaper men would call a "style sheet." In other words, he impressed upon the colonel the advantages of a carefully controlled tongue. The colonel promised that he would be discretion itself, and then started on a speech-making tour of Canada in which he excelled himself by making indiscreet allusions to foreign nations. We may be sure that if the finest breach opened between the minister and the general, the former would not try to close it with the velvet finesse of a Tallyrand. He could be depended upon to assure the general in jagged-edged language that, as far as the militia world of Canada is concerned, "there's no king but Dodo."

The ideal fuel for Summer use is

WASHED NUT COAL

We have it at
\$6.50
Per Ton

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618 Yates St. Esquimalt Road

To Let

6-room modern house and modern stable for fourteen horses. Close in. You can make \$35 a month by sub-letting.

E. C. Anderton

Room 6. 1221 Douglas St. Phone 1910.

As to-morrow will be a holiday, not only in the city, but throughout all Canada, with a general suspension of business, the Times will not be issued in the evening.

There is one thing to the credit of the management of baseball leagues. It does all in its power to discourage the practice of betting on games. The Times has been given to understand that certain professional gamblers follow the teams to this side of the line for the purpose of indulging in their unlawful calling. They should be suppressed.

A Chicago doctor has been offering some good advice, free, but not entirely new. He says the people of the world would be a great deal healthier if they ate less. This verbal prescription is particularly timely for our people at present, especially if we apply it to beef and kindred kinds of food. In any case, some of us will shortly be forced to use the prescription whether we relish it or not.

The extension of Shelbourne street to the city's magnificent park at Cedar Hill (Mount Douglas) is an enterprise worthy of the deepest consideration of all the parties concerned. If the city and the municipality of Saanich are willing to do their share, the provincial government ought to be ready to perform its part. The Dominion government contributes handsomely to improvement of the streets and the general beautification of Ottawa. That is an example our local administration might well emulate.

Immigration officials at Montreal the other day were startled to see a number of young men land from the steamer armed to the teeth with revolvers and bowie knives. "It looks pretty civilized here," one remarked, "but I suppose it will be lively enough out West." Inquiry disclosed the fact that they all imagined that the Canadian West was in the state pictured by the dime novelists, with painted savages swooping down upon villages and desperadoes robbing stages and shooting up towns. It is to be hoped their weapons were taken from them. They might go off and hurt somebody.

BITS OF WISDOM.

True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary, and nothing but what is necessary.—Sir Philip Sidney.

It is as great to be a woman as to be a man.—Walt Whitman.

It is better to inspire the heart with a noble sentiment than to teach the mind a truth in science.—Edward Brooks.

Usually it is the fellow who stays out until 2 a. m. on some trivial amusement proposition of his own, who feels that he is overworked by the firm next day.—Salesmanship.

We learn wisdom from failure more than from success; we often discover what will do by finding what will not do.—Dr. Spillies.

To learn and then to practice opportunely what one has learned—does not this bring a sense of satisfaction?—Confucius.

Your Knowledge of Artistic Furnishings Will Be Increased By a Visit to Our Showrooms, and You Will Discover That the Spencer High Standard Quality Does Not Mean High Prices



Floor Coverings Marked For Quick Sale Monday

No matter what price you are prepared to pay we can show you carpets, the designs, colors and values of which will amaze you, and the linoleums, too, include the very latest patterns, many exclusive to the Spencer store, as also many of the beautiful carpet designs. The following lines we place on Special sale, Monday:

AXMINSTER SQUARES

A beautiful range of Axminster Squares, size 3 yds. by 3 1/2 yds. These Squares are made with a deep, rich pile with handsome borders and figured centres; some of them have medallion centres. Special for Monday's selling, each, only.....**\$26.50**

BRUSSELS SQUARES

A full range of Brussels Squares, size 3x4 yds. These Squares are made with interwoven borders and fancy centres; some of them come in two-toned effects, others in Oriental patterns and combination colorings; a very good square. Special for Monday's selling, each.....**\$21.50**

MATTING SQUARES

A large range of Matting Squares suitable for camps or summer cottages. These Squares have an artistic stencilled pattern and give wonderful wear, are clean and sanitary. Size 3x4 yds. Special selling on Monday.....**\$1.75**

TAPESTRY RUGS

50 only, Tapestry Rugs, suitable for camps, summer homes, or as bed rugs; a large variety of colors and patterns to select from. Size 27 x34 in., each.....**\$1.10**

INLAID LINOLEUMS

A large assortment of Inlaid Linoleums made with the patterns running right through to the back. These come in tile, block and floral patterns. Price, per square yard.....**85¢**

PRINTED LINOLEUMS

600 square yards of Heavy Quality Printed Linoleum in a variety of different patterns; a cloth that will wear well; suitable for kitchens, halls or diningrooms. Price, per square yard.....**45¢**

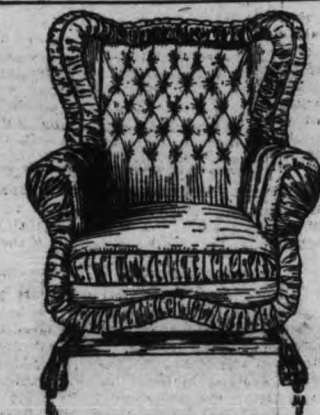
PRINTED OIL CLOTHS

600 square yards of good quality Printed Oil Cloth, both in light and dark colors; all styles of patterns in this range. Special for Monday's selling, per square yard.....**25¢**

WOOL SQUARES
We are showing a very extensive range of Art Squares made with a wool filling and linen warp. These Squares are all woven in one piece and are reversible. They come in very dainty colorings of fawns, greens and blues; size 3x4 yards. Price, each.....**\$12.00**

TAPESTRY SQUARES
We have a choice collection of Tapestry Squares made with only one seam down the centre, and interwoven borders, some have medallion patterns, others all-over patterns; a very good square for wear; 3x4 yds. Special value for Monday's selling.....**\$9.75**
Also Squares for small rooms, size 6x9; each at.....**\$5.90**

MORAVIAN SQUARES
We have a very large stock of these Squares. They are reversible and very durable. A good range of patterns and colors to select from and quite inexpensive. Selling Monday at:
Size 3x4 yds., each.....**\$12.75**
Size 2x3 yds., each.....**\$6.75**
Size 1x2 yds., each.....**\$1.85**



Substantial Easy Chairs at Inviting Prices

No matter what kind of a chair you are requiring, the chances are that you will find a style at the Spencer store that will serve your purpose. Almost every style and design of chair is included in our large stock and it will pay you to investigate our prices.

Here's a Spring Rocking Chair that looks very inviting, and is as comfortable as it looks, and is built to give you long service. Beautifully upholstered on a spring construction and covered in a good imitation leather. The chair is fitted to the base with a strong Turkish spring, which is guaranteed for five years. A chair we recommend with every confidence, and of special value at **\$21.75**

Kitchen Chairs That Are Built For Hard Wear

Nothing but a strong serviceable chair is of any use in the kitchen. They are looked upon by many as the least expensive chairs in the home and possibly this accounts for the fact that they usually receive the roughest treatment.

We have an unusually large selection of Kitchen Chairs that are strongly made of hardwood and very durable, ranging in price up from.....**55¢**

A Morris Chair For \$6.90 Monday

A splendid line in Morris Chairs, covered in pinstripe, with strongly made frames, finished in golden oak and Early English finish. Selling Monday at.....**\$6.90**
Other values stocked up to **\$29.00**

A Choice Collection of Moderately Priced Library Furniture

If you are looking for a really nice piece of furniture for your library, this showing of Library Tables will appeal to you. Each piece shown is well designed, and substantially made of well-seasoned lumber, finished in the best style, and the prices are quite moderate for the high quality of the goods. The two briefly described here are fine examples of the Spencer values. They are made of solid oak, and we have them finished in the fumed, golden and Early English finishes. One has an oval top with a good wide shelf under and sells at **\$18.50**, and the other table is oblong in shape and fitted with stationery cabinet, drawer and a handy book shelf on either side, and is excellent value at.....**\$29.75**
Others values stocked from **\$15.75** to.....**\$35.00**

CLUB TABLES

A splendid line in Club Tables made of solid oak in the plain, fumed and Early English finishes; 24 in., square or round tops, square legs and a good shelf under. Special value for Monday, each.....**\$7.50**

Warm Baby Carriages



A comfortable, warm buggy is absolutely necessary for baby's health and welfare. Such carriages are now on view in a great variety of styles and colorings, in the furniture department. The range also includes a very large selection of new English models in perambulators. The illustration represents the Marvel which is a new English model with coach finished body; in colors tan, green, blue and black, relieved with a neat hairline of lighter shade; iron frames detachable hood with adjustable joints, good springs finished with straps, 25x18 inch wheels with solid rubber tires; a well made carriage suitable for one child to lay down or two to suit up and our special line at.....**\$21.00**

A similar model, the Pro Bono, has a nice paneled body, the same finish as above, and sells at.....**\$23.75**

Strongly Made Baby Chairs

We have a fine assortment of Baby Chairs made from hard lumber and finished in golden oak, Early English and some in red. The prices range from **\$1.25** to.....**\$6.75**

One of the finest chairs on the market is one that by a simple movement can be lowered or raised, forming a high, low or wheeling chair; a very useful chair and one that will last a lifetime. It's our leader at.....**\$6.75**

Curtains That Will Add a Distinctive Charm to Your Home

We can show you inexpensive Lace Curtains which will add a distinctive charm to your home, also a comprehensive range of new and exclusive designs for the summer season of Bungalow Scrims, Art Silkolines, and Madras Muslins of best quality, most durable colors and at moderate prices. Only by a personal inspection of these goods can you get an adequate idea of the variety of this stock.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

100 Pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, 45 in. to 50 in. wide, 3 yds. long, finished with lock-stitched edges; a large range of different patterns to select from, in either white or cream; very suitable for camps or summer homes. Price, per pair.....**\$1.25**

BUNGALOW SCRIMS

600 yards of handsome Bungalow Scrims, some with plain centres and artistic borders, others in all-over effects; 36 in. wide. Selling Monday, per yard.....**35¢**

MADRAS MUSLINS

500 yds. of good quality Madras Muslin, both in white and cream, 36 in. wide; some with plain centres, others with scalloped edges. Selling Monday, per yard.....**25¢**

Now is the Time to Buy Your Sun Blinds

We have a large assortment of Sun Blinds in all the different qualities, complete with pulleys and cords, both in the natural color and in green. The size of these Sun Blinds are 3 yds. wide and 8 ft. long. Spencer's special value, each.....**50¢**

CAMP CUSHIONS

100 only; good quality Camp Cushions. These are suitable for verandas, canoes, garden or any purpose out of doors; are made from good strong duck and will stand the weather. Price, each.....**45¢**

FANCY COUCH COVERS

We have on hand a full range of Fancy Couch Covers, 1 1/2x3 yds., finished with fringe all round; these are all reversible and just the thing for camps, cottages or summer homes. Price, each.....**\$1.50**

TABLE COVERS

Three dozen Table Covers in assorted colors of greens and crimson, 2 yds. square, finished with fringe. Price, each, Monday.....**\$1.25**

THIS STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 9.30 TO-NIGHT

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Time to Clean

The Spring is the time for renewing, and surely it is at least as important to cleanse the system as the home. Nothing better as a general tonic than Bowes' Big Bottle of Hypophosphites at only \$1.00. Try it.

C. H. BOWES

1228 Government Street.
Phones 425, 450

OAK BAY

Island Road, 50x162 to 20 ft. lane.
Price\$1950
McNeil Ave. 50x120.....\$1550

RUSSEL STREET

New eight room house, close to carline. Easy terms. Price is\$5500

J. F. BELBEN

617 Cormorant Street
Telephone 1186. Residence R2684

5 Lots at Port Angeles CHEAP

8-roomed house on Rosebery Street\$7000
A. H. MITCHELL
710 Pemberton Bldg. Phone 2801

GENUINE IMPORTED

WURZBURGER BEER

The choicest Beer of the German market, on draught at

Murphy's Cafe

Business Men's Lunch, Steaks, Chops, etc.

CHEAP HOUSES

Foul Bay Road, r.v. six-room house, every modern convenience. Terms \$700 cash, balance easy\$3,500

Byron Street, Oak Bay, beautiful new 6-room cottage, cement basement and walks, electric fittings, walls tinted. Worth \$6,000. Owner will sacrifice for \$5,000. Terms \$1,000 cash, balance easy.

John Greenwood

Phone 1425. Res. Phone R 1797
Real Estate, Fire Insurance.
613 Sayward Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

Summer Goods

Sanitary Mattings, all colors and new patterns, from per yard 12¢
Bamboo Curtains, various sizes and colors, from75¢
Bamboo Tea Trays with Stand from\$1.05
Decorations—Chinese and Japanese Lanterns—just the thing for the 5th. Prices low and the colorings lovely.

Sale of Sea Grass Chairs continues

LEE DYE

We Have a Good Lady Tailor
715 View St., Just Above Douglas
Phone 4152.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE CITY

Ladies' Tailor.—Wm. Stewart, men's and ladies' tailor, room 5, Haynes Bldg., Fort street.

Victoria Carnival Week, August 4th to 9th, 1913.

Hanna & Thomson, Pandora Ave.—Leading funeral furnishing house. Connections, Vancouver, New Westminster and Winnipeg.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

S. P. C. A.—Cases of cruelty 'phone Inspector Russell, 1221; secretary, L1732.

The R. C. Funeral Co., Chas. Hayward, president, 324 Broughton street. Calls promptly attended to. Phone 2235.

Seoke Harbor Hotel.—Come down for the fishing. Sunday dinner 1 o'clock.

Economy Wet Wash Laundry.—Family wash, 75c. a week. Clothes returned on the following day, thoroughly washed. Phone 2323, 2612 Bridge Street.

Phone 864 for good millwood. \$3.00 double load. \$1.50 single load.

Seoke Harbor Hotel.—For motorist. Afternoon tea served. Large garage. Gasoline sold.

H. Harkness & Son, wholesale and retail wallpaper dealers, 317 Pandora avenue. Estimates furnished.

Seoke Harbor Hotel.—Good food. 24 miles from town. Good roads, good dinner.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

299 Births in Victoria for the first three months of 1913. That is the reason we carry such a big assortment of Go-carts and Buggies. We have them from \$2.25 to \$40.00. The Standard Furniture Co., 721 Pandora Avenue.

Does That Fireplace Smoke? Is the draft faulty? Does it consume too much fuel? Call us, we'll fix it. J. P. McNamara, 942 Pandora Ave.

Steitz Restaurant.—All white cooks. Union house, 570-572 Yates St.

The Hospital for Sick Lawn-Mowers is at 614 Cormorant. Cure guaranteed.

G. S. Blawanger, Esquimalt Fuel Company.—South Wellington Coast. \$7.50 a ton. Orders promptly attended to. Phone E2933.

Eyes Examined.—Glasses fitted. A guarantee with every pair. J. E. Elbert, Graduate optician and optometrist, 732 Yates Street. Garesche Bldg.

Autos for Hire.—Balmoral Hotel. Day phone 4473. Night phone 105.

Gasoline at Reduced Rates.—Phone 1044 and ask us about it. Sprague & Co.

For fire, marine, automobile, liability, sickness and accident, plate glass, elevator and employers' liability, consult Gillespie, Hart & Todd, general agents for British Columbia. All claims settled and paid by our office.

Full Dress Suits rented, 609 Yates Street.

Seoke Harbor Hotel, overlooking the Olympics and Straits; a good place to spend Sunday. Country dinner, 1 o'clock. The best.

Roofs Made Fire-Proof by Newton & Greer Co., 1326 Wharf Street, makers of "Nag" Roof composition.

Rooms papered, painted, \$5.00 and up, including materials. Victoria Wall Paper & Paint Co. Phone R4239.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

"Nag" Roof Compositions are fire-proof and add years to the life of an old roof. See Newton & Greer Co., 1326 Wharf Street.

All Our Markets will close at 10 a. m., Saturday, the 24th, and will be open until 9 p. m. Friday, the 23rd. V. P. R. Meat Co., Ltd.

Power Vacuum Cleaner. Phone 2405.

Prevent Thieving by having your auto checked. Gorge Park auto checking Station.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

Sands & Fulton, Ltd., funeral directors, 1515 Quadra street. Phone 2906.

Get a Folding Go-Cart for Tomorrow.—A strong, well made neat folding go-cart, that has ball bearings, rubber tired wheels, spring seat, a strap to hold the youngster in. A most compact and comfortable vehicle for a child. \$7.50 at R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas Street.

"Old Kentucky" at the Princess Theatre tonight. No one should fail to see "Old Kentucky" at the Princess theatre this week. It is one of the best performances of the well known play, that has ever been presented here.

You Will See Us in the parade tomorrow. Victoria Steam Laundry. Under new management.

The Best Results From a Fishing Trip are obtained when the Lunch Basket is packed at the Kaiserhof. The fish rise and beg for a bite.

Take the Kiddies.—Take them on a picnic. Picnic baskets, 20c to \$1.00; picnic plates, 10c dozen; picnic spoons, 45c dozen; can openers, 15c; cork screws, 20c; camp coffee pot, 30c; to \$0.90. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas Street.

Make Your Spare Dollars Work.—Our list of annuities will interest you. Open evenings. Herbert Cuthbert & Co., 635 Fort Street. Phone 1610.

164 Marriages in Victoria for first three months of 1913. We feather your nest on easy terms. The Standard Furniture Co., 721 Pandora Ave., just above Douglas street.

The well-known specialist for beautifying of complexion and skin. Herr Hugo von Balluff, in Vienna, Austria, has just arrived in Victoria. He is prepared to take appointments for treatment of complexion by an absolutely new and harmless process, employing artistic natural remedies only. References of the highest class. Consultations by appointment only. Address Hotel Kaiserhof, or telephone 4753.

Half-Holiday at City Hall.—The city hall staff gets the benefit of a half-holiday this afternoon and will not return to work until Monday morning.

Estate Administered.—Mrs. Clayards was yesterday appointed by Mr. Justice Morrison administrator of the estate of her late husband Sergeant W. S. Clayards.

Permit for Garage.—A building permit has been issued to C. F. Ciez for a public garage to be erected on Olympia avenue, which is estimated to cost \$1,500.

Exchequer Court.—Sittings of the Exchequer Court of Canada will be held in this province late in the summer, the dates fixed being: Prince Rupert, Sept. 25; Vancouver, October 4; Victoria, October 8, at 11 a. m.

Temporary Transfers.—The temporary transfers of Murphy's Cafe license to Fort street and of the Steel saloon license to the Delhi restaurant were granted by the license commissioners yesterday. The Delhi is to be converted into a hotel.

Polo Ponies.—The C. P. R. is granting special rates for polo ponies which are being brought to the city to take part in the polo tournament during Carnival week, and it is hoped that similar reductions may be obtained with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company on boats sailing from San Francisco and other southern points.

Indian Reserves Deputation.—Yesterday a Vancouver deputation waited upon the premier in connection with certain matters regarding Indian reserves within their boundaries. The deputation was composed of Reeve Lawson, of West Vancouver, Mayor Haynes, of North Vancouver, and Reeve May of the district of North Vancouver.

Application in Westholme Suit.—City Solicitor Robertson made application before Mr. Justice Morrison yesterday for an order instructing the liquidated Westholme Lumber Company to permit the city to use part of its plant on the Seoke Lake development. Argument will take place next week. W. B. A. Ritchie, K. C., will defend the city in the Westholme Company's suit for damages for breach of contract.

Takes Speedy Trial.—Mrs. Laura Ross, the woman committed for trial on a charge of procuring a young girl for immoral purposes, has elected to take speedy trial before Judge Lampman and the case will be tried next week.

Tenders for Timber.—The chief forester is inviting tenders for the purchase of timber license No. x57, on which there is 490,000 feet of timber, lying near Middle Point, Malaspina Strait. One year will be allowed for the removal of the timber. Tenders must be in by noon on May 30.

Will Visit New Westminster.—Sir Richard McBride will visit his home town on June 7, when the New Westminster Conservative Association is planning to give him a reception in honor of the completion of his tenth year in the government of British Columbia.

Graduate Nurses' Association.—The first annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of British Columbia will be held in Vancouver on June 13 and 14 in the Board of Trade rooms. Among the speakers will be Miss McDonald, superintendent of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria.

Open to Pre-emption.—The reserve covering the lands formerly held on Cortes Island under timber license No. 2093, and at Penikese Harbor, under timber license No. 31020, has been cancelled and the lands will be open to entry by pre-emption at 9 o'clock on Monday, August 25.

Musical Examinations.—J. D. Tripp, of Vancouver, will, as usual, be the examiner at the local examinations in music of the University of Toronto. These will take place at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 5, at the Alexandra Club. Mrs. A. T. Watt, secretary of the local Alumni Association, will be pleased to furnish any further information.

Jail Tenders Called.—The first of what will probably be a series of calls for tenders in connection with the new provincial jail for the judicial county of Victoria, which is to be built on Wilkinson road, is contained in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette. It is for one hundred and forty-four steel fronts for the cells, to be completed and erected. These must be in the hands of the minister of public works before noon of Monday, June 2.

Fairfield Methodist Church.—A very pleasant social evening was held Wednesday night in the schoolroom of Fairfield Methodist church, a good programme being given, and the evening proceeding concluding with the serving of refreshments. Short addresses were given by Rev. Mr. Fortune, of Edmonston, late general secretary of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League, and by Rev. Mr. Inkster. A cordial invitation was extended to all adults to join the class.

Alberti Excursion.—Invitations for the proposed excursion to Port Alberni and Alberni district which is being organized by the various progressive associations of the city have been sent to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Premier McBride and the cabinet, and the presidents and secretaries of the branches of the Vancouver Island Development League throughout the Island. Invitations have also been issued to the mayors of Duncan, Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Cumberland.

Fresh tea is all important. Ten weeks after being picked in the tea gardens of the island of Ceylon (the finest tea producing country in the world) "Salada" reaches you. The flavor of tea consists in an essential oil, which deteriorates rapidly with age. In order to preserve the delicious flavor of "Salada" Tea it is packed in sealed lead packets (never sold in bulk), guaranteeing you a superior tea, in flavor, quality, purity and economy in use.

Circular issued to Doctors.—The secretary of the Victorian Order of Nurses of Victoria has issued letters to all the physicians of the city calling their attention to the two capable nurses working under the order in the city, and outlining the work which they can take up in connection with this. The scope of their work ranges over a wide field, and in fact, embraces nearly every variety of nursing except infectious cases. They are willing to assist the doctors at minor operations or examinations, and will assist mothers in the preparation of food prescribed by the doctors for infants. All patients are expected to pay the nurses according to their means. If unable to give any fee they are cared for free of charge. The nurses can be found at 1248 Fort Street; Telephone 4944.

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' TH' YEAR

By John Kendrick Bangs

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Twice well arranged that on spring days

The sun should very early rise
On all the May-time sweets to gaze,
And on her glories feast his eyes;
The while, when things are bleak with snows,
As in the winter is their fate,
He stays in bed and warms his toes
Until an hour somewhat late.

I guess I'll make his system mine,
And sort of doze in face of care,
But when there's Joy upon the line
I'll early rise and take my share.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

Premier at Vancouver.—Premier McBride is billed to address a public meeting in Vancouver this evening upon the invitation of the Vancouver Ward III. Association. He left for Vancouver on the afternoon boat.

Illuminations to Be Made.—The Hon. Thomas Taylor, provincial minister of works, has issued instructions for the parliament buildings to be illuminated to-morrow evening. The beautifully chiselled effect produced by the lighting of the stately buildings cannot easily be forgotten when once seen, and the news has been received with unqualified pleasure by the citizens.

Victoria Manx Society.—Mr. and Mrs. Temple were the guests of honor at the weekly meeting of the Victoria Manx Society held last evening. They will proceed shortly to the Old Country, and will visit their birthplace in the Isle of Man, where they will represent the Victoria branch of the organization at the World's Manx Society convention to meet on July 5 on Tynwald Hill.

Government Contracts.—The department of public works of the province has awarded contracts to Albert Kerton, Courtney, for the erection of a one-room school building at Sandwick, in the Comox district, and to William Sibbald for building the new lock-up and quarters for the resident constable at Masset. The contract price is \$2,700 in the first case and \$3,290 in the second.

Cadets Band.—Owing to misunderstanding it was announced that the Boy Scouts' band would play on several occasions during Victoria Day celebration. It is the Victoria High School Cadets band which will play this evening, and to-morrow evening on Government street, in connection with the celebrations, and the same band, under direction of Bandmaster Plowright, will play on Sunday afternoon for the annual church parade of the Sons of England, who will attend services at St. John's church.

WILL RESIDE HERE.

Miss Ethel May Lenora Luscombe and Mr. Ernest T. Jennings in Happy Event.

A pretty home wedding took place last Saturday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 1019 Collinson street, when Ethel May Lenora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Luscombe, became the bride of Mr. Ernest T. Jennings. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Dr. Scott, took place in the drawing-room, the couple standing beneath a large floral bell. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a dress of ivory satin trimmed with silk lace insertion and pearls, with a chaplet of orange blossoms, and carrying a shower-bouquet of bridal roses and lily-of-the-valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Helen Luscombe, of Vancouver, who wore a pretty frock of pink satin with nylon overdress. Mr. Robert Lemmax, of Vancouver, acted as best man. The musical part of the services was provided by Miss Florence Bailey, who played Mendelssohn's Wedding March as the bridal party entered the room. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a beautiful pearl sunburst; to the bridesmaid a pearl brooch, and to the best man a gold and jewelled scarf pin. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, who received many handsome gifts, are spending their honeymoon on round the island, and on their return will reside in this city.

APPOINTMENTS GAZETTED.

Several Provincial Officials Receive Their Commissions, and Due Notice Given.

The following appointments are gazetted: Justices of the peace—William Miller Higgs, Milne's Landing, Sooke; Thomas Francis Johnson, South Vancouver. Port Moody Police Magistrate, Archibald Noble. County court registrar, Nanaimo, Edward Edwards. Also district registrar Supreme court, deputy clerk of the peace, and deputy assessor and collector, Nanaimo districts. Clerk in assessor's office, Vancouver, Herbert Brooke. Acting attorney-general in absence of Hon. W. J. Bowser from province, Hon. W. R. Ross. Deputy mining recorder for Skeena River, and Omicoma mining divisions, with sub recording office at Terrace, Constable T. W. S. Parsons. Deputy mining recorder and deputy assessor and collector, Revelstoke district, Newton R. Brown. Registrar of voters, Revelstoke electoral district, Robert Gordon. Deputy mining recorder, with sub office at Alert Bay, H. F. Helmsing. Mining recorder for Lardeau mining division, with recording office at Beaton; William A. Strutt, of Beaton, in place of Benjamin Drew. Notary public and commissioner, Thomas J. Baillie, Vancouver. The resignation of Thomas A. Armstrong, Alexis Creek, as a justice of the peace, has been accepted by his honor.

A Steam Roller Might Do It

A steam roller might break these new Edison Cylinder Records, but they are indestructible to all intents and purposes. The children may drop them on the floor; they may fall out of your hands and roll across the room, BUT WITHOUT IMPAIRING THEIR USEFULNESS AND EFFICIENCY IN THE LEAST.

Edison Blue Amberol Records

THE LATEST MUSIC IN PERMANENT FORM

Meet every demand of every owner of a cylinder phonograph. They are made of amberol, and they are readily distinguished by their blue color. Don't be misled into buying imitations. Ask for Edison Blue Amberol Records, and make sure, by the signature on the record, that you get them.

SELECTIONS FROM THE SIXTH LIST

Cavalleria Rusticana—Siciliana
Lips Like Crimson Berries
(Mascagni) Riccardo Martin.
Lucia di Lammermoor—Scena della pazzia (Mad scene) Aria del falia (Donizetti). Selma Kurz.
O, Rest in the Lord—Elijah (Mendelssohn), Christine Miller. Contralto solo, orchestra accompaniment.
Ride of the Thuringia Hussars—(William. H. Santelmann). United States Marine Band.
When the Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves for Alabam—(Irving Berlin), Collins and Harlan Coon duet, orchestra accompaniment.
Laughing Love—(H. Christine). New York Military Band.
My Little Persian Rose—(Anatol Friedland). C. W. Harrison. Tenor solo, orchestra accompaniment.
When I Lost You—(Irving Berlin). Irving Gillette. Tenor solo, orchestra accompaniment.



FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House
1231 Government Street. Victoria, B. C.

Cecil Street

FOUR ROOMED BUNGALOW, built last year, close to Hillside car, full basement. Bath and pantry; piped for furnace. Lot 50x110. Terms. This is a cosy little home, and a snap at this price—\$3000

T. J. W. HICK & COMPANY

1503 Douglas Street. Phone 3404.

Small Buys With

BIG PROFITS Assured

You'll have time to see these during the holidays. Make an appointment and we'll take you out Saturday.

EMPRESS AVENUE, between Vancouver and Cook, 50x127 ft. \$3000
BURTON AVENUE, corner, 40x120\$900
SCOTT STREET, fine corner, 50x110 ft.\$1000
SOUTH HAMPSHIRE ROAD, 50x112 ft. to 20-ft. lane; just near Saratoga. Price\$1750
WALTER AVENUE, near Gorge, 51x128 ft. \$150 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price\$925
McNAIR STREET, just off Cook, 57x115 ft. \$200 cash, balance easy. Price\$550
EDGEWARE ROAD, near Hillside car, 40x120. Easy terms. This district is after big improvements. Get in\$790
RICHMOND ROAD, near King's. Fine lot, 50x120 ft. Easy terms. Price\$1200
WATERFRONT LOT, Cadboro Bay, 90 ft. road frontage, about 150 ft. waterfrontage, about 150 ft. deep. This is a gift. Price.....\$2625
WESTALL AVENUE, 40x132 to lane, fine, grassy lot; high and dry; adjoining lot sold for \$1050. Price\$915
LINKLEAS AVENUE, 50x110 ft. Good building lot. Cheap at \$1550
DEAL STREET, Oak Bay, facing the sea, close to Oak Bay hotel and Beach Drive, 60x110. Price\$1775
DUNSMUIR STREET, West Bay, near Rithet, 50x120, cleared, no rock. Price, on easy terms\$2350
STANLEY STREET, West Bay, near Head street, 50x120 ft.\$2000
SHELBOURNE STREET, 40x180 ft. Price\$1250
CRAIGBARROCK, 50x130. The cheapest lot in the subdivision; \$875 cash handles. Balance very easy. Price.....\$5500

ANDERSON & JUBB

Room 7, Green Block. Phone 646

Private teachers UTILIZE THE WANT ADS in the pupil-quest—always profitably!

"IF YOU GET IT AT PLIMLEY'S, IT'S ALL RIGHT"

"Massey-Harris" Rigid Frame Cycle

There is more of durability, fine appearance and finish in this machine at \$45.00 than you are often offered at a considerable higher price. If you want a light speedier roadster of natty appearance but moderate price—this is your machine. Frames from 20 to 26 inches. Dunlop Tires and Coaster Brakes. For ladies or gentlemen.

\$45.00

730 Yates Street
Phone 698



So says the cyclist who has purchased his machine at Plimley's. Long experience has taught us what machines are most suited to local conditions, and the result is that here can be found a wide range of the best makers' best machines, all marked at Plimley's Popular Prices. Such world-renowned makes as Humber, Singer, Enfield, Massey-Harris and Coventry Cross are indicative of the standard of our stock.

THOS. PLIMLEY

"Massey-Harris" Cushion Frame Cycle

Pullman comfort in cycling—that's what this cushion frame offers you. This special feature is extremely simple in construction, but adds incalculably to the life of the whole machine. One of the best known and most ridden cycles in the whole Dominion. Last year our price for this model was \$65.00, but we can now offer ladies' or gentlemen's models at only

\$55.00

727-735 Johnson
Phone 697

Along the Waterfront

Shipping News from Day to Day

PRINCE ALBERT IS FLOATED SAFELY

Grand Trunk Steamer is South-bound Here After Exciting Experience

Southbound for this port, the Grand Trunk Pacific steamer Prince Albert got off at high tide this morning from the wharf at Port Simpson, apparently undamaged.

She will be examined here, although no arrangements have yet been made on the subject.

The Prince Albert went ashore at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at Port Simpson harbor, a few hundred feet from the wharf. The passengers, seventy-two in number, were taken off by the Union Steamship Venture.

Great interest has been shown in the steamer, as she is well known here, and was taking across at the time passengers to Queen Charlotte Islands, who went up in the Prince George on her last trip to Prince Rupert.

KINA ARRIVES AT 'FRISCO WITHOUT CHARTER

San Francisco, May 23.—The steamer Comedian, of this line, due here about July 1, will be the next vessel to load European cargo, being scheduled to sail about July 15.

The Danish steamer Kina, of the East Asiatic Company, is another vessel here without a charter. She has cargo for Portland and Puget Sound, and will be laid up at the latter place awaiting a fixture.

The British steamer Italia, now on Puget Sound, is also free and offering for fixture.

Captain J. N. Hilbert, marine superintendent of the Pacific Coast Company, has returned from the east, where he spent some time in supervising the construction of the steamer Congress.

PORT SIMPSON WILL OPERATE ON STIKINE

The Hudson's Bay Company will commence to operate the Port Simpson on the Stikine river in about a week's time, as the river will be navigable by about June 1. The Port Simpson formerly piled on the Skeena river, but the advent of rail transportation from Prince Rupert by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway made the business less profitable than the company had formerly found it, and the river steamer was moved to the less frequented river.

The line will operate from Wrangell to Telegraph Creek, including several stopping places en route. The distance is about 160 miles, thirty of which are in Alaskan territory, and the remainder in British Columbia.

PURCHASE OF UNION LINE SETTLED IN COURTS

Word has been received by H. McDowell, of Vancouver, of the settlement in the Court of Appeal in England of an action arising out of the sale of the steamers of the Union Steamship Company to J. H. Welford last year. This case was an appeal from the judgment of a judge in the King's bench division in Legg versus Welford, and the cable informs Mr. McDowell that the appeal is now dismissed with costs.

The dispute arose over the accuracy of certain statements made by the owners. Mr. Legg won in the lower court, and from this decision the defendant appealed. The final payment will now be made, together with costs.

SHIPPING GUIDE

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.		
From the Orient.		
Mexico Maru	May 29	
Sanuki Maru	June 1	
Empress of Russia	June 7	
From Australia.		
Niagara	May 27	
From Liverpool.		
Keemun	June 7	
Saxonia	June 7	
From Antwerp.		
Crown of Galicia	May 27	
From Copenhagen.		
Arna	June 5	
From the Orient.		
Seattle Maru	May 27	
Sithonia	May 27	
Yokohama Maru	June 3	
Empress of Japan	June 4	
For Liverpool.		
Protesilaus	June 11	
For Australia.		
Niagara	June 11	
COASTWISE STEAMERS.		
From San Francisco.		
City of Puebla	May 29	
From Northern B. C. Ports.		
Prince George	May 25	
Camosun	May 27	
From Skagway.		
Princess May	May 27	
For Skagway.		
Queen	May 28	
For Northern B. C. Ports.		
Princess May	May 28	
Prince George	May 28	
Camosun	May 28	
For the West Coast.		
Tenaka	June 1	

TOURIST TRAVEL WILL CREATE RECORD

Special Steamers Will Run on Gulf To-morrow; Princess Mary's Overhaul

The tourist travel to-morrow for Victoria by the Canadian Pacific steamers, both for this port and for Nanaimo, where is also a celebration, will be a record. The special passenger boats on the run from Vancouver here will carry some 2,500 passengers, and there is every prospect of a record being made in this respect. Every berth on the night boats has been taken up already.

The Princess Patricia will make two trips and return from Vancouver to Nanaimo, and there will be a large number carried on these excursions.

On account of the pressure of freight north a rearrangement will be made of the plan in connection with the Princess Mary. She was to have been brought to the Victoria Machinery Depot for the new propellers to be installed, but cannot be spared from the northern run yet and will make at least another trip before coming here for attention. There is nothing particularly desirable to have steps taken for alterations as soon as possible.

WILL SEND OFFICIALS TO MEET THE NIAGARA

Arrangements With Immigration Department; Liner Will Arrive Wednesday

Arrangements for the reception of the passengers and officers of the Niagara on her arrival on Wednesday have so far been made by the civic reception committee without reference to the immigration department, so that officially there is nothing known when she may be clear. In the ultimate decision it lies finally with the officials of that department when the vessel will be free to receive visitors.

To meet the emergency of examining 600 passengers, Dr. Milne, immigration agent, says he proposes to send two officials down to William Head to meet the new steamer, and assist as far as possible in getting through with passengers before she takes up her berth at the outer wharf.

In this way the usual delay in getting a passenger vessel clear is hoped to be overcome or lessened.

The local agents are informed to-day that the Niagara will arrive about 8 a. m. on Wednesday, having been delayed somewhat in getting away from Honolulu. She will probably berth about 8 a. m.

A meeting of the traffic representatives of the trans-Pacific steamship lines, at which rates and general traffic conditions will be discussed, will be held in Portland to-morrow. Among the lines to be represented will be the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Great Northern Steamship Company, the Blue Funnel, the lines represented by the shipping firm of Frank Waterhouse & Co., the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It is reported that the question of advancing rates on cotton to ports in the Orient will be discussed.

CROWN OF GALICIA HAS TELEPHONE CABLE

Thirty-Eight Miles of Submarine Cable Arrives on Harrison Liner

On the Crown of Galicia, the next Harrison liner, now in San Francisco, will be the telephone cable for the crossing of the Gulf of Georgia, between Newcastle Island and Point Grey, which will duplicate, and greatly improve the service between Vancouver Island and the mainland as soon as it is laid.

The cable will give the longest submarine telephone connection in the world, and will be thirty-eight miles across. It has been specially built in England, and represents the latest phase of constructional work of this character.

The necessities of effecting an improvement in the service have long been recognized, the present connection with the mainland using the chain of islands between the southern part of Vancouver Island and American territory. The new line will be very much more direct.

The Crown of Galicia made the run out to San Francisco in 55 days. Herebefore the vessels of this line have been stopping at a number of South American ports, making the voyage a comparatively lengthy one. Commencing with the Crown of Galicia, a 55-day service was inaugurated with stops only at Santos and San Pedro.

The Crown of Galicia will proceed to Puget Sound next week. She has no outward charter as yet, and will not be sent home in the Harrison line, owing to the scarcity of cargo offering at the present time.

NEWS OF CARGOES AT SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, May 23.—The British steamer Manchester, Citizen, reported as chartered by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. for lumber from the Sound or the Columbia River, will come direct from Manila to this port with government coal. The British steamer Harpalyce will do the same thing. The Harpalyce has just been chartered by the Royal Mail Line for general cargo from Portland and the Sound to the Orient at 7s. 6d.

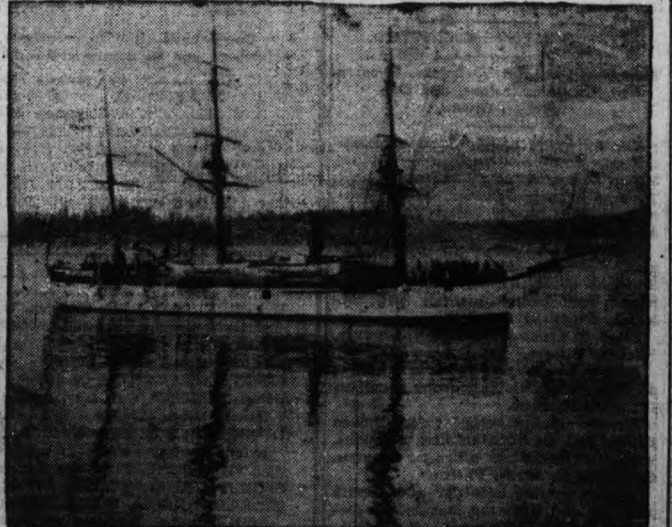
These two vessels loaded coal at Norfolk for Manila for the United States government, but orders have been received to discharge at San Francisco instead.

In addition to the five vessels reported recently as chartered for coal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, twelve more have been chartered within the last few days. These vessels have the option of delivery at Australia or any Pacific port. They are the British steamers Earl of Elgin, Falls of Nith, Overdale, Belle of Spain, Frankby, Largo Law, Colla, Bellucia, Belleroad, Claverly and two Strath boats. They were taken on time charter at rates ranging from five to six shillings.

The British steamer Wyaner has been chartered by Thane & Co. for lumber from the Sound to three ports in South Africa at 86s. 8d. She will come from Guayaquil to the Sound in ballast. The British steamer Forest of the same line has been chartered for a full cargo of coal from Newcastle, Australia, to Alaska the first of the season.

The schooner Columbia, en route to the Sound from South America, has been fixed by Grace & Co. to load lumber on the Sound for the West Coast.

EGERIA WILL BE BROKEN UP



This evening at Vancouver the Navy League of that city will receive a proposal from the executive committee for the sale of the Egeria to proposed vendees. The proposal to use her for a training ship failed, and it has been decided to effect a sale, which will result in the old survey ship being broken up.

The purchaser has made the following offer: "An offer of \$10,000, \$5,000 to be paid to the treasurer forthwith on the signing of an agreement and the balance when demanded; and further, the purchaser agrees that when the ship has been broken up and the material sold, that if the receipts shall exceed the sum of \$10,000, the surplus shall be paid over to the league, less the cost of breaking up and sale."

The Egeria was built at Pembroke in 1874, and fitted out for survey work in 1888. She arrived on this coast in 1898, continuing the excellent survey work of Captains Richards and Pender around British Columbian shores.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

San Pedro, Cal.—Arrived: Steamer Governor, San Diego; steamer Beaver, Portland via San Francisco; steamer Speedwell, Coos Bay via San Francisco. Sailed: Steamer Governor, Seattle via San Francisco; steamer Wellesley, Eureka via Redondo Beach; National City, Gray's Harbor.

Astoria, Ore.—Arrived: Steam schooner Temple E. Dorr, San Francisco; tug George E. Vosburg, Nehalem; steamer Willapa, San Francisco. Sailed: Tank steamer J. A. Chanslor, San Francisco; steamer Bear, San Francisco and San Pedro; steamer Roanoke, San Francisco and San Pedro; schooner King Cyrus, San Pedro.

San Francisco, Cal.—Arrived: Steamer Tallac, Everett; Admiral Farragut, Seattle; Crown of Galicia, Antwerp via ports. Sailed: Senator, Seattle.

Tacoma, Wash.—Arrived: Steamer Petroleum, Seattle; Historian, Astoria; Falcon, Seattle. Sailed: Steamer Oliver J. Olsen, Everett; Melville Dollar, San Francisco via Seattle.

Seattle, Wash.—Arrived: Steamer Melville Dollar, San Francisco; steamer Yokohama Maru, Yokohama; steamer Col. E. L. Drake, San Francisco via Port Wells; steamer Backman, Tacoma; yacht Voltaire, Victoria; steamer Tono, Vancouver; Ocean, Port San Luis. Sailed: Northland, Southeastern Alaska; steamer Santa Ana, Southeastern Alaska; Falcon, Tacoma; steamer Tricolor, Port Blakeley; Melville Dollar, Tacoma.

WIRELESS REPORTS

8 a.m.
Tatoosh—Cloudy; W. 8 miles; 30.15; 36; fine day; clear; calm.
Cape Lazo—Clear; calm; 30.05; 67.
Estevan—Cloudy; light; S. E.; 29.93; 50.
Alert Bay—Cloudy; S. W.; 29.98; 50.
Triangle Island—Cloudy; N.W.; 29.45; 44.
Dead Tree—Overcast; calm.
Ikeda—Cloudy; S. E.; 29.80; 40.
Prince Rupert—Cloudy; calm; 30.00; 58.
Spoke Prince George 5 a.m.
Noon.

Tatoosh—Cloudy; W. 9 miles; 30.16; 52. Spoke Ivanhoe, towing.
Point Grey—Clear; calm; 30.05; 65.
Cape Lazo—Clear; N. W.; 30.02; 65.
Estevan—Cloudy; calm; 29.95; 53.
Spoke Tees near Kyquoot 11.30, northbound.
Alert Bay—Cloudy; N. W.; 29.99; 60; smooth.
Ikeda—Cloudy; S. E.; 29.79; 46.
Prince Rupert—Overcast; S. W.; 29.90; 62. In the Lorne; spoke Prince Albert at Simpson 8 a.m.; Chicago 10.30 off Vanilla Island.
Triangle Island—Cloudy; N. W.; light; 29.42; 51. Spoke Camosun, Pine Island, 10.15 a.m., northbound.

MONSTER OIL TANK COMES ON QUEEN

A monster oil tank formed a conspicuous feature of the cargo for Victoria, debarked from the Queen, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, when she berthed this morning from San Francisco. There were nearly 60 first, and some dozen other passengers for this port. She left again during the morning.

She brought 239 tons for Victoria, including the large tank from the P. T. Jarvis, Crude Oil, Burning Company, of San Francisco. The improved weather conditions will bring increasing numbers of passengers from the Bay City to Victoria, and the bookings are good by this line.

The first of the scows receiving attention at the Victoria Machinery Depot for the Department of Public Works, in connection with the handling of material for the dredge Mastodon at the outer wharf, is now on the ways at the Victoria Machinery Depot, and the second will take its place on Monday or Tuesday.

Water and Gasoline Tanks, Boiler Coverings and Sheet Metal Repairs for Boats or Ships given special attention. D. B. Plunkett, 1314 Wharf St.

WILL LOAD LUMBER ON THE PROTESILAUS

The local agents of the Blue Funnel line, Dodwell & Co., are informed that the Protesilaus will return here on Monday morning to load lumber before leaving for the Sound to complete her cargo, before departing on the next outward trip.

There will be over 100,000 feet of lumber from the Canadian Puget Sound Company's local plant put on board the big Holt liner while she is in port on this occasion.

STRIKING PEN PICTURE OF MODERN RUSSIA

Stephen Graham's narrative of his leisurely tramp along the shore of the Black Sea and of his stay at the Ural lakes and gold mines is marked by animation and rare insight. As a piece of picturesque impressionism, relieved by dashing character sketches and unconventional incidents on the road, his travel book is delightfully fresh and racy, but, in addition, it is a serious core. Like most Englishmen who have lived in Russia, Mr. Graham has fallen in love with the people and the land, captivated by the Russian's social freedom, hospitality, sincerity, and responsiveness. In "Undiscovered Russia" the author told us of the healthy, unspoiled Russian peasant, living still in a sound, religious, semi-medieval environment. Perhaps, as is often the case with the intelligent foreigner, Mr. Graham did not stay long enough amid the peasants to get the shadows of the picture set in just proportion to its alluring lights. But in "Changing Russia" he sounds a note of alarm which we hope will awaken responsive echoes in other quarters. English capital is pouring into Russia as the latest field for profitable investments; mines, oil fields, railways, harbors, tramways, municipal loans. These and similar undertakings are being financed by French and British companies. But wherever a district has been commercialized, there ruthless sweating goes hand-in-hand with the debasement and degradation of the workers.

Degeneration. Crime and debauchery and degeneration are, as ever, the fruit of an ugly, sordid, and hateful industrial system. According to our author, all the scandalous evils that attended the introduction of the factory system into England more than a century ago are fast laying their grip on the Russian peasant. Thus of the Ural he says: "A more drunken, murderous, brooding population than this district I have not seen in all Russia." At Mirass he found the women working in the streets as navvies and bricklayers, often supporting the family, while the men lay about "perpetually drunk." At Kishtim Factory, an immense village of 35,000 inhabitants, there are "no public works, pavements, drains, no schools to speak of, or literary or debating society, no diversion but drink."

At the Len gold fields, "the workmen came in procession with a petition for better wages, better houses, and better hours, and were shot down like dogs by thegendarmes, four hundred men falling dead or wounded." This case is an historic one, but Mr. Graham is very optimistic if he thinks that the government inquiry will mete out "exemplary punishment" to anyone. What social force can stay the devastation of the industrial deluge? Not the Russian middle class. Let us hear our author:

"The Russian middle class is incorrigible. It is always crying out for the development of Russia, but it has little national conscience. It calls out politically about the state of the peasants, but is ready to debauch them by bringing them into factory life under the worst industrial conditions and for the lowest wages. It blames the government for using military force, yet will calmly see strikers shot down if the strikers are their own laborers. It joins in the clamor of the land for the people, and yet speculates in land, keeping it barren in the hope of selling it selfishly when everybody wants it."

Not there any hope in the Russian lower middle class, the bourgeoisie proper, which is "unwilling to sacrifice anything or take any risk for political ends." The old intelligentsia, wavering and indecisive in action as it was, was cultured and honest. But the lower intelligentsia, the emancipated bourgeois class, which is beginning to "clamor in the press, to unite, to define, to censure," knows only the money test.

The Middle Classes. We know in England how this push-

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Victoria Day Celebration

MAY 24TH

B.C. Coast Service

\$2.70 Vancouver and Return \$2.70

Tickets on sale May 22, 23, 24. Final return limit, May 26, 1913.

Steamer leaves Victoria 2.30 p.m., 6 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. There will be no boat to Vancouver at 10.30 a.m. that day. In addition to the 11.45 p.m. boat on May 28, the Princess Royal will make a special trip to Vancouver at 24 o'clock.

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NOTICE

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S. S. CAMOSUN

will sail for Campbell River, Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Shushartle Bay, Rivers Inlet, Ocean Falls and Bella Coola every Tuesday at 11.30 p.m.

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Leaves the Empress Steps for the Gorge: 10 and 11 a.m.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.

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For Southern Alaska, S.S. SPokane or CITY OF SEATTLE leaves Seattle May 27, June 1, 7, at 9 p.m. Ocean and rail tickets to New York and all other cities via San Francisco.

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MR. TIMOTHY MCGRATH
130 Atlantic Ave., Montreal,
March 1, 1912.

"For years, I suffered from Rheumatism, being unable to work for weeks at a time and spent hundreds of dollars on doctor's medicines, besides receiving treatment at Notre Dame hospital where I was informed that I was incurable. I was discouraged when a friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' After using three packages, I felt relieved and continued until I had used five packages when a complete cure was the result after years of doctoring failed. I consider 'Fruit-a-tives' a wonderful remedy. You are at liberty to use this testimonial to prove to others the good that 'Fruit-a-tives' has done me.

"TIMOTHY MCGRATH."
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At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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Persian Sherbet
EFFERVESCENT
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VICTORIA, B.C.
CAN BE OBTAINED
AT ALL GROCERS.

Growing Boys and Girls
get such benefit from
Scott's Emulsion
It's a pity to keep it from them.

WRONGLY NAMED SUBSTANCES.

Black lead does not contain a single particle of black lead, being composed of graphite.

Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil, or even grow there; nor is it grass at all. It is manufactured from strips of palm leaf (Chamaecyparis argentea) and is imported chiefly from Cuba.

Burgundy pitch is not pitch, nor is it manufactured in, or imported from, Burgundy. The best is a resinous substance prepared from common frankincense and brought from Hamburg; but by far the greater quantity is a mixture of palm oil and resin.

Ettle bone is not bone, but a structure of pure chalk, once embodied loosely in all the substance of certain extinct species of cuttlefish. It is enclosed in a membranous sac, with the body of the fish, and drops out when the sac is opened, but it has no connection whatever with the sac of the cuttlefish.

Galvanized iron is not galvanized. It is simply coated with zinc, and this is done by dipping it in a zinc bath containing muriatic acid.

German silver is not silver, but a metallic alloy, which was not even invented by a German. It has been used in China for ages.

Honey soap contains no honey, but is one part palm-oil soap and three parts yellow or crude soap, scented.

Japan lacquer contains no lac, and is made from a kind of nut tree.

Meerschaum is a composition of silica, magnesia and water. The name implies petrified sea foam.

Mosaic gold has no connection with Moses or the metallic gold. It is an alloy of copper and zinc, used in the ancient museum or tessellated work.

Mother of pearl is the inner of several sorts of shells, but not the real mother of pearl, rather being the matrix of pearl.

Pen means a feather (Latin penna). A steel pen then is a misnomer.

Salad oil is not oil for salad, but for cleaning salades.

Whalebone does not possess any of the properties of bone, but is a substance attached to the upper jaw of the whale and serves to strain the water which the creature takes up in large mouthfuls.

"LET US DO OUR DUTY LIKE MEN"

SAID HON. G. GRAHAM
IN STIRRING SPEECH

Canada Should Build, Man and
Maintain Her Own Ships;
Tory Alliance

"That emergency is very elusive," declared Hon. George P. Graham in the course of a splendid speech in the House of Commons in the debate on the third reading of the Borden navy bill. Continuing, he said:

"It has been gathered to its fathers, and it has departed unwep, unhonored, and unused. Notwithstanding the attempts of my right hon. friend to work up enthusiasm over it, he could not place his finger anywhere in the British Empire where there is an emergency at the present time. It started in the North Sea, and the First Lord of the Admiralty has moved it to Gibraltar, and attached it to flying squadron, and I really do not know where it will arise next. We might as well admit, and hon. gentlemen in this House and the people of the country know it, that there is no emergency. I admit there is a need. What is the need? For a temporary policy? No, it is for a permanent policy for Canada as part of the British Empire. Why temporize? Why have a makeshift policy? The people of Canada know why, hon. gentlemen on this side of the House know why, and hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House know why. Had there been no Drummond-Athabaska election, this policy would never have been before the Canadian people. Why, sir, in the formation of my right hon. friend's cabinet he admitted the alliance. No person takes seriously the assertion that there was no alliance between the Nationalists and the Conservative party. They walked hand in hand by night, and stalked side by side in daylight. There was no pretence even on the part of my right hon. friend that they were not bosom companions.

The Unholy Alliance.
When the time came to form a cabinet what happened? Who were in the government? Where are the Forgets, the Casgrains, the Marchals and the old-line Tories from the province of Quebec? They are not in the government. Why? Because the leader of the Nationalist party demanded his pound of flesh under the unholy alliance, and he got it. And what was the pound of flesh? That not one of the old-line Tories from the French-speaking portion of Quebec should be taken into the cabinet, but that a member of the cabinet from that province should be a Nationalist. The hon. member for Jacques Cartier, after being in the government himself, admitted that that was the case, because he said that the prime minister had not only selected him, but had allowed him to select his colleagues in the province of Quebec. That, sir, is why we have this policy, and what is this policy? Let me look at it for a moment. My right hon. friend, reading some quotation I think, said, it is time we stopped sponging. I say too, it is time to stop sponging and to sit up and act like men in the Dominion of Canada. He talks of sponging and hanging on to the apron strings of the Mother Country for protection, and yet suggest that we have not the strength or virility to undertake our own defence. Then we are to send over these ships but we have not a man to send over with the ships. We will send them without men.

Empty Ships.
"Whose policy was the empty ship policy? It was the Nationalist policy, it was stated all through the province of Quebec that they opposed a Canadian navy because Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed to send the sons and daughters of the people to be disembowelled on the ships that were to be sent to fight for the great British Empire. When the time came for the right hon. the prime minister (Mr. Borden) to announce his policy, he would undoubtedly have been prepared to send men, but with the Nationalist pledge in his hip pocket and a Nationalist sitting beside him, he was powerless to carry out this policy. His Nationalist friends said: Send ships but not a man; we have said that our sons shall never fight for the British Empire or run the risk of being disembowelled. Hence, we have the unmanned, or the manless policy. My hon. friend the postmaster-general (Mr. Pelletier), when he replied to me a few weeks ago, broached that part of the subject before he had been speaking for five minutes. He charged me even with wanting to have the blood of Canadians shed and I saw in a newspaper called La Semaine, that the hon. deputy speaker (Mr. Blondin) will know something about charged the again with being the man who wanted to shed the blood of our young Canadians. These sons of Canada will in the future, as they have been in the past, be prepared to shed their blood for the defence of the great British Empire.

Send No Men.
"Here is a party that will, for a little political game, and to get a certain

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spring under its fold, say to young Canada: We will take your money, we will send ships to be placed in the firing line, but we will send no one to do the firing. Suppose these ships were sent out to fight in the shape in which Canada has presented them—what would happen? There is not one dollar for maintaining the ships, they could not coal up, they could not get a pound of powder, they could not get a ball to shoot, they could not get a man to fire the guns and yet this policy is presented to this House and the country as doing something for the defence of the great British Empire. What is it doing for the great English Empire? It is sponging. We send over ships to the Mother Country and we say to the British taxpayers: We are helping you to fight the battles of the Empire. Are we? We are sending over three empty ships to be manned by the sons of the British Isles and not by us. We go there and say that although you put your men on these ships, we will not supply a man, we will not furnish the money to pay one of these men and the British taxpayer has not only to sacrifice his sons to man these ships but he has to contribute more money to pay the men who go from his family to take charge of the vessels. Yet that is what we call helping the great British Empire. When the British taxpayers and workmen come to consider this offer they will find that Canada has merely been hoaxing them instead of giving them valuable assistance in the defence of the Empire.

My right hon. friend (Mr. Borden) when he was rather criticising the Naval Service Act of Canada was asked if it were the same with respect to control as the Australian Act. I have read both acts. I have them in parallel columns in my room, but I cannot lay my hand on them at the present moment. The acts are practically the same. I quote from a speech delivered by my hon. friend from Pictou (Mr. Macdonald) a few weeks ago in which he gave a quotation from a statement of the Prime Minister of Australia speaking on September 6, 1911, in the Australian parliament:

"Mr. Ryrie: I am not clear on the point whether under the naval agreement—"

"That is, the naval agreement with the Mother Country, to which Canada was a party.

"Under the naval agreement, our fleet unit in time of war is to be subject absolutely to the British Admiralty, or only so subject with the consent of this parliament."

"What did the Premier of Australia say? Only with the consent of this parliament."

Who Are Separatists.

"If we are separatists they are all wrong then in Australia and the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Forster), who is there and competent, and them within the last few days on their naval policy, is all wrong and he ought to be called home for making these blunders. Let me quote another sentence or two from my right hon. friend—I mean from Mr. Borden of 1904, not from my right hon. friend the Prime Minister. I quote from Hansard, page 522:

"I do not think that I am making any statement in breach of confidence when I say that I am thoroughly aware that the late Raymond Prefontaine thoroughly intended to establish a Canadian naval militia or naval force of some kind. He told me so about a year before his death. Mr. Prefontaine was a man of large views and of great courage, and it may be—I am not intending to cast any reflection upon my hon. friend the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries—that a policy which would have been carried out otherwise has not been carried out owing to the present head of that department finding it necessary to devote his attention to other matters. I suggest to my right hon. friend that we should put something in this resolution which would point to prompt action. In 1905, we told the Imperial government that we intended to do something; but up to the present time, seven years afterwards, we have done nothing. If the resolution of my right hon. friend were so amended, I think it would commend itself to the unanimous approval of the members of this House."

Stopped Recruiting.

I might add that, being so amended, it commended itself to the unanimous approval of the members of this House. What has caused the change? My right hon. friend wanted speedy action. He complains that, when a Canadian navy was completed, we would not have any men to man it. The way in which he hopes to get ready for it is to discontinue trying to get any men to man it. I charge this government with telling the young men of Canada that they are not wanted. Had the recruiting gone on, had the young men not been stopped, had the government proceeded under the Naval Service Act and allowed these young Canadians to become recruits, what would be the condition when these dreadnoughts that my right hon. friend proposes to purchase are completed? We could not have to send them over to the Old Country unmanned, unless the Nationalists insisted; but we would have to help man some of these dreadnoughts.

A good deal has been said of the Niobe and the Rainbow. The Niobe and the Rainbow were purchased from the British Admiralty on their advice, for the purpose of training young men and not for battleships. The Admiralty foresaw that, if we were to have a Canadian navy, we would be compelled, as the right hon. the Prime Minister has said, to spend several years in training men and we purchased the ships for that purpose. To give them up and to cease training young men for the Canadian naval service is nothing short of a calamity, and I might call it by a much stronger word. I said there was a reason for the abandonment of this policy of 1909. I said the reason was Drummond and Athabaska.

Mr. Graham then quoted with deadly effect the editorials in Le Semaine and L'Evenement, the organs of the Deputy Speaker and Postmaster-General, which stated that in the navy bill Mr. Borden was carrying out his pledges to the Nationalists, and then proceeded:

Is It Permanent?

Is this a permanent policy? No, supporters of the right hon. gentleman say it is not. What, then, is to be the permanent policy? The building of a few docks? Surely not. If the government wish the people of the Dominion to rely on their sincerity, they will say, even at this late moment, what is it to be their permanent policy of this government and this country with regard to naval aid to the British Empire. Is this to be a piece-meal policy? Canada does not want a policy of piece-meal. It wants that policy all at once. There are hon. gentlemen opposite listening to me now, and what are they doing? They are waiting for the constituents for this contribution by telling them: We are going to have a Canadian navy afterwards, and these hon. gentlemen know it. Why not tell the people of Canada that there is to be a Canadian navy, and let us know what we are to expect in this country. I venture to say that there are not four members outside of certain sections of the province of Quebec who dare to go to their constituents and say: We are going to have continued contributions, or: We are not going to do more for the Empire. What are you going to do? One of the contents of this government—either the policy is to be one of continued contribution or it is to do nothing hereafter—or it is to be a Canadian navy. At any rate the people of Canada are entitled to know which of these views the hon. gentlemen take. My right hon. friend tried to carry out the right hon. leader of the Opposition had voted in two different ways. What about my right hon. friend himself? What did he do? He followed Mr. Monk—Mr. Monk did not follow him. Mr. Monk moved a resolution commending this government not for saying they would appeal to the people before they established a Canadian navy, and not doing so, but for not saying they would appeal to the people before they even contributed to British armaments. Yet this government proposes, in the face of that pledge, to contribute \$25,000,000 to British armaments without consulting the people of the Dominion of Canada.

I desire to point out that we as a young nation, in our strength, development and increasing manhood, should not continue to ask the Mother Country to do for us what we are clearly able to do for ourselves. Let us undertake to do the work that falls to us as a part of the British Empire; let us take a course which will demonstrate to the world that we are an integral portion of the Empire. Let us do our duty like men, not only by engaging in the construction of ships, but in the protection of our own shores, our own commerce and our own trade routes. Let us be ready when duty calls to fight side by side with the Motherland not with empty ships, but with ships manned by Canadians, built, so far as possible, in Canada, and maintained by Canadian taxpayers.

CITY CIRCULATION AGENT

Of Leading Montreal Daily
Endorses GIN PILLS

I have long years of suffering from Kidney Trouble—two boxes of GIN PILLS—and it's all gone. There has been the experience of Mr. Eugene Quesnel, Chief City Circulation Agent of La Patrie, of Montreal. He describes it feelingly:

"Montreal, May 3, 1912.
"I have been suffering from Kidney Trouble for over five long years. I had also Rheumatism in all my bones and muscles, could not sleep nights and on some occasions could hardly walk. I had been treated by some of our best Physicians but without relief and I lost over fifteen pounds. One day I met one of our leading hotel-keepers who had been cured by your famous GIN PILLS, and he advised me to try them. So I bought two boxes at my druggist's and before I had used one box I felt a big change. Before I finished the second one I was completely cured."

"I can assure you I can hardly believe it for if I had only known what I know now I would have spent over One Hundred Dollars for nothing when two boxes of GIN PILLS cured me."

"EUGENE QUESNEL."
GIN PILLS are gaining a world-wide reputation, by the way they conquer the most obstinate cases of Rheumatism and all kinds of Kidney Trouble.
5c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Should a barrister continue to defend a prisoner who confesses to him his guilt? The highest authorities at the bar agree that it is his duty to do so.

Four Millions on Esquimalt Drydock Invest Without Delay in View Royal

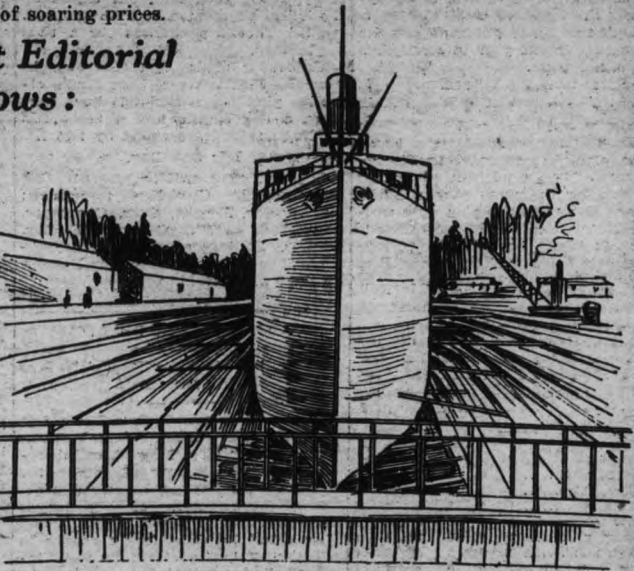
Esquimalt's Waterfront Park

Now, you must believe what we have said regarding the prospective increase in the value of our Esquimalt Harbor waterfront property. One half a million dollars will be spent immediately on one of the world's largest dry docks at Esquimalt. The Dominion government already has made the appropriation. This is but preliminary to the expenditure of \$4,000,000 on the project.

Is it possible for you to estimate the immense rise in realty values all around the adjacent port's waterfront? Can you realize what the expenditure of such a great sum will mean to that locality? Few of us can, but we all must know that it cannot but have the effect of soaring prices.

Read the Colonist Editorial Which Follows:

What we believe will prove to be an epoch in the development of Victoria and Esquimalt is heralded by the provision of a vote of \$500,000 in the supplementary estimates for the commencement of work on the new drydock here, which, when completed, will cost \$4,000,000. It has never been our fortune to print a more pleasing piece of news relating to the development of this port. For it is not the dry dock alone that is in question, but the fact that its inception will constitute an immense impetus to the growth of the shipping industry at Esquimalt, and as well, too, it means that whatever naval base is established by the Government on the Pacific Coast will be located in the vicinity of Victoria.



Here is a glimpse of what is to be established at Esquimalt immediately

Again we draw attention to the varied attractions offered those with residences at our Esquimalt Waterfront Park. That the property is the most beautifully situated on the harbor is admitted. It slopes gently to fine beaches or attractive bays. It is cleared in parts, and in others Douglas fir and other magnificent trees shade it to just the right extent. From any point a glorious view is available of the picturesque harbor, rendered the more impressive by the Olympic Mountains in the background. All we ask is an opportunity to show the subdivision. The property, the price and the terms will do the rest.

View Royal is within easy walking distance of the Gorge carline—Victoria's finest homesteads are located miles beyond it—Hatley Park. Hon. James Dunsmuir's residence, is one illustration. A motor boat or a row boat puts a party on the Esquimalt car in short order. The E. & N. Railway runs through it, and the C. N. P. is just about as close. Besides, authoritative report has it that either both or one of these railroads is to be electrified at least as far as the new Colwood Country Club, in which event there would be a service that would bring the subdivision's residents within few minutes of the post office.



Beautiful sand beaches make Summer especially charming to View Royal residents, pleasure-seekers and children

Goldstream Water on Tap

This is a point on which we lay special emphasis. The streets through View Royal have been graded, and through all the Esquimalt Waterworks Co., by special arrangement with us, has laid pipes. Thus every purchaser is guaranteed the best water available anywhere in Victoria.

Prices Low—Terms Easy ¼ ACRE LOTS From \$600 Up

Terms, One-Fifth Cash, Balance 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 Months
This is the exceptional proposition we have to offer for a short time. It is assured that there are few unable to meet such conditions.

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SPORTING NEWS

SPOKANE CLUB SHAKE-UP

KANTLEHNER IS IN DEMAND

New Players Secured by Joe Cohn While Bees Will Also Strengthen

Five games in a row, following a disastrous series at Tacoma, is bringing about a general reorganization of the Spokane club. Owner Joe Cohn announced after yesterday's game that there would be a number of changes in the club. The Indians have purchased Bill Bloomfield, the former Portland right-hander, who refused to report to the Pippins this year, and whom Cohn has had ready stated, while a right-handed twirler and an outfielder will be sent to the Indians from the Boston Nationals. Owner Stallings, of the Braves, grabbed off a couple of nice ball players from the Spokane club and he is now trying to make good his promise made earlier in the year to strengthen the Spokane team.

Delmas Back Soon. Manager Mike Lynch announces that a new outfielder will be sent to the Bees this week from a Coast League club, but refuses to divulge the name of the outfielder, as Owner Cohn is after the same player. The Bees are also trying to pick up a utility infielder, and will use Charlie Swain at first base until Charlie Brooks gets back into the game. Bert Delmas will get back into the game to-morrow, which will let Meek go behind the bat again, Shea, who is catching, having a badly damaged finger.

After Kantlehner. Secretary McConnell announces that he has received no less than six enquiries from big league clubs concerning Southpaw Kantlehner, who is now leading the league with six wins and one loss. Kantlehner twirled two games in three days against Spokane this week and won both of them. He is easily the best twirler on the local staff.

Two ball games will be played to-morrow, the morning entertainment starting at 10.15 and the afternoon one at 1.30. The Bees figure on winning both to-day and to-morrow and making it seven straight over Spokane. Portland made it four straight by winning from Tacoma, 2 to 1. McGinnity pitched good ball, but errors by the infield augmented by an overthrow, spoiled Tacoma's chances for a shut out victory.

Vancouver made it three straight over the Seattle team, Bert Hall's effective pitching, remarkable base running, a few singles and a home run sending the Beavers ahead by 4 to 1.

For Oak Bay. The following will represent Oak Bay against Cowichan to-morrow: Messrs. Orr, Hewitt, Carr, Coppinger, Grant, Greenhill, Gurney, Hadley, Harker, Pilkington, Speak and Yeoman. The team will leave for Duncan by the 9 a. m. train.

BEES COP FIFTH STRAIGHT GAME

Swain and Smith Feature Victory With Homers; Score 4 to 1

The Indians are routed. John Cohn had his one best bet all primed yesterday to spring on the unsuspecting fans, but Mike Lynch trotted out a dark horse who proved just a wee bit better in the pinches than Dukovitch Covaleski, and the Bees counted their fifth straight win at the expense of the Indians. The score tells what a rattling good article of ball was served up, the Bees scoring four tallies, while the Spokane hired help managed to jimmy a single run across the rubber. The finest day of the week helped along the proceedings, and the fans were able to get home in plenty of time for a bite.

Pitchers' Battle. It now remains for Lynch and his fence busters to polish off a good week's work with another win or two, and if they continue their clouting there is nothing that can stop them. Yesterday's combat was as pretty a game as one could wish for. Both Covaleski and Smith were stony with their hits, allowing seven apiece. The local slab artist, however, kept the bingles well scattered, and the Bees' only error, a low throw by Lamb, contributed the only run of the visitors. Two home runs were scored out of the field's delivery, while bunched hits accounted for the other pair. The locals played grand ball in the field. Feltz starting with a steaming clutch that wound up the encounter. The left fielder saw the sphere heading for the fence and tore back in time to grab the ball. He was unable to stop himself and shoved his hand through the fence. Mike Lynch rendering first-aid services to extricate the member. It was some grab, and stalled off a threatened rally.

Swain Leads Attack. Covaleski is the youngster who performed in the American League last summer along with Connie Mack's adoration, and he surely looked good until the Bees began to beat a tattoo upon the centre field fence. He had everything, and, save for the two home runs, kept the extra base blows down to a lone double by Charlie Swain. Covaleski's control was excellent, and he had something on everything that crossed the pan. Smith also shaped up well and had the edge on the Indians throughout. He had nice speed and his curves were bending nicely. In addition he banked out a homer, the ball sticking between the netting and the fence. Charlie Swain pulled down the batting laurels of the day with three clean hits, good for seven bases, while Mike Lynch also hammered out a couple of safeties.

Spokane Benches Million. There was any amount of "pep" in the Bees' display, as they gave the best exhibition of backstopping seen here this year, pegging out four runners, while handicapped with a split finger. Shea will certainly do, and his value doubles with his timely batting. Meek is holding down first base to the king's taste, while Swain has yet to make an error at second. For a makeshift infield the quartette now in action are certainly delivering the goods. Ostle made sweeping shifts in his batting order, benching Ten Million and sending Morse to centre field. He also stepped Bill Yohe into the lead off position. McCall's

HOCKEY CHAMPIONS HONORED



DIAMOND STUDDED LOCKETS

Which were presented to Victoria's World's Championship Hockey Club, at a banquet on Tuesday evening. The lockets are 14 kt. gold and are suitably inscribed, bearing the name of the player, the club and the name of the city. They are a remarkable specimen of the goldsmith's art and were finished by W. H. Wilkerson, who is also an ardent hockey fan and was largely instrumental in securing the subscriptions for the lockets.

fielding featured the defensive play of the visitors.

Eddinger Off Color. Umpire Eddinger had a bad day. The tall one has been going pretty smoothly during this series, but yesterday he unhooked a couple of decisions that had the ball players cringing throughout. His eyesight suffered considerably when it came to calling strikes, and the fans were thinking of taking up a subscription to get the venerable umpire a pair of field glasses. However, seeing that this is his first break of the week, we allow him to go without calling the purity squad into action.

FIVE STRAIGHT FOR THE LOCALS TWO HOME RUNS

Victoria	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Felts, I. F.	2	1	0	2	0	0
Haylings, A. A.	3	0	0	6	0	0
Swain, S. B.	4	2	3	2	0	0
Smith, I. B.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Lynch, C. F.	4	0	2	0	0	0
Lamb, S. B.	4	0	0	4	1	0
Morse, C. F.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Altmann, A. A.	2	1	3	3	0	0
Covaleski, C. F.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Millon, M. J.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kraft, P.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	25	4	7	28	1	0

Batted for Covaleski in eighth. Score by innings: Summary: Sacrifice hit—Haylings. Two-base hit—Swain. Altman. Home runs—Swain, Smith. Double plays—Altmann to Yohe; Lamb to Rawlings to Meek; Smith to Lamb to Meek. Pitchers' summary: Covaleski, innings 7, runs 3, hits 6. Struck out—By Smith, 2; by Covaleski, 3. Bases on balls—Off Covaleski, 2; off Smith, 2; off Kraft, 1. Time of game—1.35. Umpire—Eddinger.

HOW WE STAND

Yesterday's Results. Victoria, 4; Spokane, 1. Vancouver, 4; Seattle, 1. Portland, 2; Tacoma, 1. Standing.

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
Seattle	22	12	.647
Vancouver	19	13	.594
Victoria	17	18	.486
Portland	16	16	.500
Oak Bay	16	21	.430
Spokane	15	20	.430

To-day's Games. Spokane at Victoria. Seattle at Vancouver. Tacoma at Portland.

COWICHAN CRICKET.

Holiday Match With Oak Bay Eleven in View.

Duncan, May 23.—Prospects for cricket in Cowichan for the 1913 season are very bright and eighteen new members have been added to the club. On May 24 the Cowichan club meets Oak Bay at Cowichan, in an all-day match. A good game is anticipated. Oak Bay has some splendid cricketers, such as H. R. Orr, late captain for Bedfordshire for 13 years, and Coppinger, the old Victoria trundler. Mr. W. H. Hayward and Mrs. Carr Hilton will provide tea on Saturday afternoon.

It is anticipated that Cowichan will be represented in the Island team to meet the Australian players, Captain Carr Hilton having gone to Victoria to make final arrangements. Curgenven, H. B. Hayward and Brooke Smith are expected to play in this match.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The officers of the Cowichan club for 1913 are: Hon. president, Col. Hodgday; president, J. Hirsch, J. P. Day; vice-presidents, W. H. Hayward, M. P. F. H. Maitland, Douglas, L. W. Huntington, Capt. Clifton, D. W. Wicks; captain and treasurer, E. W. Carr Hilton; vice captain and secretary, H. B. Hayward; committee, W. B. Barclay, and E. C. Brook-Smith.

INVINCIBLES VICTORIOUS.

The Invincibles defeated the Yates Streets last evening by the score of 9 to 7. The batteries for the victors were Becker and Clements, and for the losers, Hahnburger, Carne and Hahn.

BAYLEY SAYS HE IS IN SHAPE

Champion Looks for a Win Over Barrieau To-morrow Night

"I never was in better condition in my life and Victoria enthusiasts can depend upon my defending my title," was the confident statement that Joe Bayley handed out to the Times to-day before departing for Vancouver, where the champion will hook up with Ernie Barrieau in a fifteen-round struggle at Brighthouse Station to-morrow night. Accompanying Bayley was Morris Condon and a couple of trainers. The betting is now two to one that Bayley will win.

Bishop to Act. Biddy Bishop, the Tacoma sport writer, who will act as the third man in the ring when the boys clash, will arrive to-morrow and talk over the rules governing the fight with both contestants. Barrieau is down to the required weight now and there is no danger of any hitch cropping up in this respect.

Barrieau will have Chet McIntyre, Percy Queenan and Frank Barrieau in his corner when the bout starts, while Champion Bayley's chief seconds will be Cyclone Scott, Eddie Shannon and Bob Evans.

Frank Barrieau and Red Robinson will go on in the preliminary promptly at 8.15 o'clock, and this bout promises to produce some real milling. Both boys are in fine condition and should put up a good bout. They are scheduled to travel eight rounds.

WHO'S WHO IN WORLD OF SPORT

Seattle	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Shaw, S. B.	4	1	0	3	0	0
Nil, S. B.	3	0	1	4	0	0
Wilson, I. F.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Adman, C.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Jackson, J. B.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Krafft, R. F.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Strail, A. F.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Raymond, C.	2	0	0	4	0	0
Gips, P.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, A. A.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	3	24	11	0

Score by innings: Vancouver, 3; Seattle, 0. Summary: Two-base hit—Scharnweber. Three-base hit—Hall. Home run—Walsh. Stolen bases—Kippert, Frick, Nil, Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Nil. Struck out—By Hall, 6; by Gips, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hall, 2; off Walsh, 1. Wild pitch—Gips. Left on base—Vancouver, 5; Seattle, 5. Time—1.35. Umpire—Toman.

AS SEEN FROM THE PRESS BOX. Oh, well, five in a row, isn't so bad. Where are the bunch who were knocking last week? Smith twirled good enough ball to beat any arm.

Danny Shea was pegging like a big leaguer yesterday. Alberts hit the ball hard enough, but straight at the fielders. Bert Delmas will soon be in the game again, and this will allow Charlie Swain to go over to first base.

Only one error in two days shows how the Bees are finding these days. Swain, Lynch and Meek, comprise one grand wrecking crew that will bust up many a game this year. Any one of the three can paste the ball over the fence.

Covaleski got a hit in his first appearance at bat so Smithy went him a couple better by putting the ball over the fence. Felts made a pretty catch for the final out, the momentum of his race after the ball carrying him through the fence.

Only one did the Indians get a man farther than second base. Two snappy double plays pulled Smith out of several nasty holes.

Swain was the clouting hero of the day, banging out a double, a homer and a single. Alberts made a couple of pretty catches in right field, and will certainly garden until the new outfielder arrives. Then he will take his turn at pitching.

Umpire Eddinger had a bad day in calling strikes, getting one on Rawlings that was a foot off the plate. With Brooks in that lineup there does not appear to be a team in the league that can touch the Bees for all round ability.

Swain will about lead the league outfielders in batting this year, while Meek will top the whole bunch as per usual. HOLIDAY SHOOT. The Civilian Rifle Club have arranged a good prize programme in addition to their regular club shoot on Saturday morning, May 24, commencing at 9 a. m. sharp. Members are particularly requested to be on hand at 8.30 a. m. Saturday being a holiday, the afternoon club and button shoot will be shot in the morning concurrently with the prize programme.

CRICKET SCORES.

Heavy Bating Features Yesterday's Old Country Matches. London, May 22.—Following are yesterday's scores of county cricket matches. In their match with Derbyshire at Derby, which started yesterday, Warwickshire got away with a lead of 74 on the first innings, compiling 254 runs, of which Baker was responsible for 90. Derbyshire responded with 150. The following scores started yesterday: At Lords, Oxford University have made a promising start against the M. C. C. having put together 207 runs for the loss of three wickets, Knott contributing 72 of them. In the Leicestershire-Kent match, at Leicester, the Kent eleven went to the wickets first and made the superb total of 300 for three wickets. Harding clouted the ball for 56, while "Humpy" and Wooley were out for 77 and 62, respectively. Lancashire batted first in their match



FASHION says "larger ties and room to show them." The "REGINA" is a new model from London.

As you see, it has ample space to show the larger ties.

"WATROUS" is the same style but slightly higher.

Zooke COLLARS
1/4 Sizes—They Fit—2 for 25c.

Arcade Bowling Alley
Prizes given away every day.
Pemberton Block, Fort Street

GET BEHIND THE
TERMINUS CIGARS

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Victoria, B. C.

with Northamptonshire, at Northampton, and lost 6 wickets for 178. Makepeace found the Northampton bowlers for 68. Nottingham was the scene of some whirling batting, by Allison of Nottingham, who are playing Sussex there. At noon he had made 100 not out, fifty of which were made in twenty minutes. Notts have seven wickets down for 236. Worcester made a weak start against the Hampshire-Yorkshire eleven, considering the hard hitting abilities of the team, they are playing. They lost nine wickets for 168, of which Bowley (F.) made 64.

BIG LEAGUE SCORE BOARD

NATIONAL. Yesterday's Results. Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0. (Game called in the fifth on account of rain.) All other National League games postponed.

Standing.	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	19	7	.731
Brooklyn	19	12	.613
New York	15	14	.517
St. Louis	16	15	.514
Chicago	17	16	.514
Pittsburgh	15	18	.455
Boston	11	17	.393
Cincinnati	9	23	.280

Games To-day. Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. Cincinnati at Philadelphia. St. Louis at New York. Other game not scheduled.

AMERICAN. Yesterday's Results. Chicago, 2; Boston, 1. St. Louis, 7; New York, 0. Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 0. Cleveland, 8; Washington, 0.

Standing.	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	20	9	.690
Cleveland	21	12	.636
Washington	20	12	.625
Chicago	21	16	.568
St. Louis	16	21	.435
Boston	14	19	.421
Detroit	13	21	.382
New York	9	22	.290

No American League games scheduled for to-day.

PACIFIC COAST. Yesterday's Results. Los Angeles, 2; Oakland, 1. San Francisco, 8; Sacramento, 2. Portland, 3; Venice, 2.

Standing.	W.	L.	Pct.
Los Angeles	23	19	.549
Oakland	23	21	.522
Venice	25	24	.510
San Francisco	25	24	.510
Portland	20	24	.455
Sacramento	17	20	.455

INTERNATIONAL. Yesterday's Results. At Toronto—Providence, 2; Toronto, 1. At Rochester—Jersey City, 2; Rochester, 1. At Montreal—Baltimore postponed. At Buffalo—Newark postponed.

SOLD FOR FORTUNE. For the tremendous sum of \$200,000 the well known stallion, The White Knight, one of the best handicap horses that ever ran on the English turf, has been sold to the Russian government.

ERRORS HELPED TO WIN FOR PORTLAND OVER M'GINNITY

Tacoma	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
H. Harris, c. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
McMillen, I. B.	4	0	2	12	0	0
Burrell, S. B.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Kellar, S. B.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Neighbors, r. f.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Kennedy, I. F.	3	0	3	0	0	0
Ruell, a. s.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Murray, c.	3	0	0	4	1	0
Grandle, c.	3	0	0	4	1	0
McGinnity, p.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	6	28	15	0

Two out when winning run scored. Portland—A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E. Bancroft, a. s. 4 0 0 6 1 0 0 Mohler, S. B. 4 0 0 1 2 0 1 Fries, r. f. 4 1 1 1 0 0 0 Melchior, c. f. 3 0 2 6 0 0 0 Spas, I. B. 4 0 1 9 0 0 0 Hellman, I. F. 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 Murray, c. 3 0 0 4 0 0 0 Cotrin, S. B. 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 Martini, p. 2 0 0 0 2 0 0

Score by innings: Tacoma 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 Portland 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 Summary: Struck out—By Martini, 4; by McGinnity, 2. Bases on balls—Off Martini, 1. Two-base hits—Kennedy, McGinnity. Double plays—Neighbors to Grandle. Sacrifice hits—Melchior. Stolen bases—Melchior. Time—1.50. Umpire—Casey.

Make Your Selections To-day for the 24th

We'll be closed on Saturday, so anything you may want for the holiday you'll need to get to-night. Think over all the things you must have and if you haven't got them

Come and See Us Before 11 p. m.

All-wool English Flannel shirts, with the soft double cuff and collar to match, a splendid assortment of new distinctive patterns, from \$3.50.

All-wool Flannel Trousers in grey, grey with self stripe, white with black stripe, or pure white, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50.

White Cotton Duck Trousers. Special value \$1.25.

Washable Neckwear, new and exclusive stock of the latest styles, exceptionally fine patterns, quite different from any previously shown, all fast colors. 25¢, 35¢, 50¢, 75¢.

Spence, Doherty & Company

The Home of Arrow Shirts.

Hatters and Furnishers to "Men Who Care"
1216 Douglas Street.

REMARKED ON THE SIDE

Eleven victories out of the last fifteen games tells of the clip at which Mike Lynch is now speeding his Larrupers. Should either Vancouver or Seattle break, the Victoria club will be ready to step in and take the pace in the Northwest. Despite injuries that shot to pieces the best working infield in the league and put the brainiest backstop in the league out of commission for a week, the Bees are going right ahead winning games, and not by mere flukes either. Lynch now says that he has a grand ball club, one that will come mighty close to coping the pennant. The manager is about right. Give this club decent pitching and they will win four out of five games, for the team is clouting the pill at a terrific rate these days, and there is every prospect of their keeping this up. The team looks an entirely changed aggregation from that which started the season and given a fair break in the luck will run one, two, three.

Battle of Leaders Helps the Locals. Let Vancouver take a couple of more games from Seattle and they will about tumble the Tillikums into second place. Seattle has been lucky to go along without losing any players and Dugdale is sending the same team into the field day after day, while his twirlers have not been known to strike a greasy spot. The champions were decidedly lucky to secure an even break with the Bees in the opening series at Seattle, winning a couple of overtime games that a toss-up decided. Dugdale realizes that this Victoria club is the one to be reckoned with and is evidently endeavoring to gain as big a lead as possible before he meets the Bees on their home lot. Bob Brown is making a big effort to bolster his twirling department, while McGinnity and Cohn are doing the same. The latter says that there is a long route still ahead of the leaders and he is doping the matter out right. Winning a pennant is certainly no sprinting event.

Barrieau Will Not Last the Route. Despite all that has been said about the boxing abilities of Ernie Barrieau, there is one thing that has never been satisfactorily explained. How was it that he only lasted seven rounds against Kid Scaler? The Vancouver dopsters may write columns about the cleverness of the Vancouver entry in the lightweight stakes, also about the ease with which he makes the weight, but the fact still remains that he was badly beaten by Scaler in their Edmonton bout, taking the count in the seventh round. Barrieau stated at the time that he had trouble making the weight. Well, he will be heavier now, for he has grown since that bout and will have to dry out pretty thoroughly to come under the limit. If Barrieau could only last a little over six rounds with Scaler, how can he expect to last fifteen rounds of tough battling against a sturdy boy like Bayley? The betting at odds is not correct. Bayley is anywhere from a ten to eight to a ten to six choice and Barrieau will have to improve one hundred per cent. to stick the limit.

Motor Cyclists' Suits

Just received a shipment of motor cyclists Suits, of dark khaki color, dust and shower proof, plain and Norfolk styles. See them on display.



SATURDAY, MAY 24

Being a public holiday, this store will **REMAIN OPEN** this evening and close Saturday.

Cunningham & McLean

THE STYLE SHOP
King Edward Hotel Block,
645 Yates Street.

CONTRASTS MEXICO WITH THE DOMINION

American Journal Shows One War-Torn, the Other Thriving and Progressive

What a great contrast there is, says the Rochester Democrat, between the government to the north and south of us. Canada, full of energy and boundless vitality, is turning to account every opportunity which offers for the development of its territory and the encouragement of its business.

The little city of St. John, N. B., with a population of something less than 45,000, is ambitious to become the Liverpool of Canada, and has expended large sums in providing docks, elevators and railroad terminals and in acquiring control of lines that will draw business to the place. The city has a fine harbor and is free from the ice embargo which closes other Canadian ports on the Atlantic side for a great part of the year. Improvement work already under way will be completed at a cost of \$36,000,000, while projects soon to be undertaken will bring the total to about \$56,000,000. This determination upon the part of the city of St. John to make a name for itself is quite characteristic of our northern neighbors, and demonstrates the determination of Canada to make the most of its unrivalled opportunities.

On the other hand, poor, wretched Mexico is rent with divisions and treasons, its national treasury empty and its administration unable to borrow a dollar in the commercial marts of the world. Mexican silver is depreciated fifty per cent. and paper money is worth about twenty-five cents on the dollar. Not only that, Mexican bankers have shipped their gold to Europe. Of course under such conditions there can be no expansion of commerce. It is impossible to develop business in a country which has been denuded of its gold and whose paper currency is discredited.

Worse still, the government itself is threatened with revolt. Its troops, ragged and ill as well as the rurales, have not been paid since the overthrow of the Madero government. It has not been recognized by Washington, and it cannot borrow a cent in Germany, France or England. What is to be in regard to the Mexican situation bids fair to be one of the vital and troublesome questions to come before our national administration and the people of the country.

WOMAN RODE MOTOR CYCLE 2,000 MILES

Recounts Adventures on Hazardous Journey From the Cape to Pretoria

Miss E. L. C. Watson, L.L.A., has just reached London safe and sound after an adventurous 2,000 miles trip on a motor-cycle from the Cape to Pretoria, says the London News.

Wearing neat riding breeches, a habit coat, and high lace-up boots, a motor-cyclist's peaked cap, and taking with her a complete traveller's outfit, Miss Watson started from the Cape on her 2 1/2 horse-power motor-cycle. Bit by bit the nice outfit had to be thrown to the four winds, for comfort,

SPORTING NEWS (CONTINUED)

AMATEURS START TO-MORROW WESTMINSTER PLAYS LOCALS

Manager Lorimer Looks for a Win; Pro. League Opens at Royal City

Sam Lorimer is confident of a win to-morrow afternoon when the Westminister and Victoria twelve clash at the Royal Athletic park in a world's amateur championship contest. A despatch from the Royal City brings the information that Dad Turnbull will handle the amateurs, and he looks forward to victory. The Westminister team is very speedy and will rely chiefly on combination to outscore the Victoria club. The game will start at 4 o'clock, with the baseball feature called for 1.45 p.m. This will provide an excellent double-header for the holiday.

Team Chosen.
The Victoria team, as selected last night, follows: Boss Johnson, goal; Clegg, point; Dakers, cover point; Sweeney, first defence; Styles, second defence; Johnson, third defence; McGee, centre; McGregor, third home; Baker, second home; McDonald, first home; Clute, outside; Brynjolfsson, inside. Reserves, Okell, Taylor, Pettigrew and Ross. If Dakers does not

FOUR O'CLOCK RULE GOES INTO FORCE IN JUNE

When the Beas return home from their Tacoma series for a couple of weeks' ball with the Portland and Seattle clubs, the games will start at 4 o'clock instead of 3.30, as at present. President Wattleit made that announcement to the Times this morning, and he thinks that the change will be a welcome one to the fans.

First Baseman Holderman has joined the Tacoma club, and yesterday McGinnity purchased Spot McMurdo from Vancouver. Just where McMurdo will play for the Tigers is not certain, but he is pretty useful at any station of the infield.

ARE STRONG TEAM Australian Cricketers Who Play Here May Figure in International Matches.

A quartette of brilliant cricketers who will probably represent Australia next season in international cricket, and who will play here next week with the Australian team, are H. L. Collins, T. A. Cody, G. C. Campbell, and A. Malley. Collins is a fine left-handed bowler and considered the greatest field in Australia, and he is a dashing batsman. In a match, Sydney star put up a score of 232 runs got in very brilliant style. L. A. Cody is a cricketer whom the great judge Monty Noble says will be one of the world's great cricketers, his batting is very fine and is a great all-round performer. His average this season is 39 runs per innings in the stumpers of the team, having kept wickets brilliantly for South Australia during the past season and is also a dashing and forcing batsman of ten times going in first for his side. A. Malley is the goosy bowler, it being com: into prominence very much this season. He bowls very slowly and breaks both ways and is very effective.

The team which will play here next week is very strong in every department of the game and with the visit of such a fine team it will prove the greatest cricket attraction Victoria ever had. The game will be played at Oak Bay, May 29, 30 and 31.

STOVAL'S FINE.

Chicago, May 22.—The amount of the fine imposed on Manager Stoval was \$100, it was given out at President Johnson's office yesterday.

The New York and Cincinnati clubs of the National League completed today a deal whereby the Giants give Pitcher Leon Ames, Outfielder Josh Devore and Infielder Groh to the Reds in exchange for Pitcher Fromme.

she found, must be sacrificed to lightness on a long journey.

"The tea basket was the first to go," explained Miss Watson yesterday to a representative of this journal. "A large can of lubricating oil soon followed it, a hat I had taken with me I found to be unnecessary, my motor-cyclist's cap sufficing. A dispatch case went the way of the tea outfit, and, one by one, superfluous tools were left behind. Greatly to my surprise, I found that I could dispense with the extra two gallons of petrol which I thought I would have to have by me, for I found that in even the most isolated parts of South Africa I was never very far from a store of petrol, which is used by the farmers for their engines."

"Of course, I did all I could to avoid the big rivers, but the 'dongas,' which are irregular channels made by the tropical rains, were a difficulty. None

play, Okell will take the cover point position.

Pro. League Start.
Vancouver clashes with New Westminister at the Royal City on the holiday. Messrs. Dewar and Collier, of Victoria, will be in charge of the game. Preparations are being made to handle a record crowd.

This looks like the line-up of the two clubs for the opening game:

Vancouver	Westminister
Goal	Clark
Point	Howard
Cover	Macphail
1st Defence	T. Rennie
Pickering	G. Rennie
2nd Defence	H. Gifford
3rd Defence	Matheson
Centre	Fooney
3rd Home	W. Turnbull
2nd Home	C. Spring
1st Home	Whitmore
Adamson	L. Turnbull
	G. Spring

Montreal, May 22.—Smartering at the accusation made by some of the Big Four lacrosse magnates to the effect that they are "hold-outs," the two Scott brothers, Fred and Henry, two of the greatest lacrosse players that ever lived, threaten to give out the full details of the attempt to bribe the first named for a thousand, the second for eight hundred and a third player on their team for an almost equally large sum to throw a lacrosse match.

RECORD ENTRIES HOLIDAY GYMKHANA

Not only will the gymkhana and race meet to be held to-morrow at the Willows, under the auspices of the Victoria Polo Club, be a most successful event, as regards the sporting attractions, but the affair will also be the biggest social function of the week. All that is necessary to bring out society in full force is fair weather, and with Old Sol due for the holiday, the gathering promises to be a brilliant one. The morning parade will be a feature and the afternoon race meet will start at 2 o'clock sharp. The evening events will be held in the horse show building, which is beautifully decorated for the occasion.

RAINBOW CUP PLAY.

Secretary, Combs, of the Victoria Golf Club, states that the handicap match play for the Rainbow cup will take place on the Oak Bay links, on June 7. The winner will receive a smaller trophy, while his name will be engraved upon the cup. The Waverly Club, of Portland, will host a tourney June 4 to 7 and they have invited the Capital City golfers to take part.

SPORT NOTES

Long Tom Hughes is the only player in the majors who has ever traded for himself. Washington sent him to Minneapolis, several years ago with the understanding that the Senators were to have the pick of the team at the end of the season. When it came time for Washington to make its selection Hughes was picked. He has pitched good ball ever since for Clarke Griffith's clubbers.

Jimmy Riordan, sold by Portland to Tacoma, and later released, was in the city yesterday, and will go back to his home in San Francisco. Jimmy is a promising youngster, but seems to need more experience.

McGinnity is active, and it is probable that McMillin will be shifted to short, Burrell to third and Ruell to first. Nardye has been in the game for years, and was a member of the famous Tacoma-Fresno team piloted by Migue Fisher. Pearl Casey, Hap Hogan and Mike Lynch also played with this aggregation, as well as Tommy Sheehan.

TO OPEN CLUB ROOMS.

At a recent meeting of the Women's Institute of Duncan interesting papers on School Gardens and the Scope of Institute Work were given by Mrs. Hutchinson, of Royal Oak, and Mrs. Watt, of Metcalvin. It has been decided to open club rooms in Duncan, any member of the Women's Institute being eligible for membership. It is hoped that eventually these rooms may be leased from the Agricultural Society in the new agricultural hall.

Would You Realize the Peaceful Pause, the soothing rest, the pleasurable hour: then stay at The Kaiserhof.

of the spirits (stream) are bridged, and the water-courses are sometimes very deep. I found that I had to choose between going gently through the water, in which case there was no impetus to carry the machine up the sharp ascent at the other side, or "rushing" it. I chose "rushing" it, as more exciting and also as more effective, although I frequently got wringing wet in the process, and incidentally had rather a bad spill through trying to "rush" a steep water-course at Majuba, where the road crosses Laing's Nek at a height of 500 feet. Near Fourteen Streams I all but crashed into the Vaal during a violent thunderstorm.

"Everyone was very kind," added Miss Watson. "In the course of my journey I met the first woman who had ever used a motor-cycle in Africa. It was Mrs. Sutton, a daughter of General Cronje."

AN IDEA FOR NEXT HAGUE CONFERENCE

Writer Thinks There is Need for a Provisional Committee

In view of the great interest that has been aroused by Mr. Bryan's proposals for a world's peace, says the London Chronicle, no time would seem to be less opportune than the present to call attention to the work of the next Hague Conference, which, under ordinary circumstances, is due to assemble next year. The unsettled condition of Europe and the consequent pre-occupation of the great powers with daily problems of growing urgency, render difficult the pressing duty of making suitable arrangements for the forthcoming conference. But an important fact is in danger of being lost sight of, and as the months are slipping by it is imperative that men and women who still cherish the hopes which the Hague Conference has nourished should bestir themselves as to the future of that beneficent institution.

The fact which is in jeopardy of becoming forgotten is that the last Hague Conference adopted certain recommendations for the purpose of making provision for the next conference, which drawing near, it is clear that unless steps are taken to give effect to these recommendations, the work of the conference may be so imperilled by reason of unpreparedness that its assembly may be indefinitely postponed.

A serious practical difficulty occurred at the last conference, when much time was wasted over the discussion of subsidiary matters which the adopted recommendations are designed to avoid. It is necessary that these circumstances should be recalled in order that the next conference may proceed to its high business in the spirit with which its last deliberations were concluded.

The final recommendation of the conference, as set out in the Blue Book (Miscellaneous, No. 1, 1908), was in the following terms: "The conference recommends to the powers the assembly of a Third Peace Conference, which might be held within a period corresponding to that which has elapsed since the preceding conference, and date to be fixed by common agreement between the powers, and it calls their attention to the necessity of preparing the programme of this Third Conference a sufficient time in advance to ensure its deliberations being conducted with the necessary authority and expedition."

Proposed Preparatory Committee. Definite steps were contemplated to accomplish this highly important end, "in order to attain this object the conference considers that it would be very desirable that, some two years before the probable date of the meeting, a preparatory committee should be charged by the governments with the task of collecting the various proposals to be submitted to the conference, of ascertaining what subjects are ripe for embodiment in an international regulation, and the government should decide upon in sufficient time to enable it to be carefully examined by the countries interested. This committee should further be entrusted with the task of proposing a system of organization and procedure for the conference itself."

The last recommendation has reference to the practical difficulties experienced at the last conference, to which I have alluded. Their nature is indicated in some outspoken, but necessary comments addressed by the late Sir Edward Fry to Sir Edward Grey, and published in the Blue Book under consideration. The machinery of this conference, wrote the distinguished representative in his report to the secretary of state, "has proved in a high degree dilatory and confusing, the rights of individual delegates to take up the time of the conference, the rights of a majority over a minority in the absence of unanimity, the power of a chairman to confine the discussion within due limits—these and many other questions demand solution before another meeting of the conference which these words disclose is one to be carefully avoided, and it seems clear that the revision and expansion of procedure was contemplated at the time as a condition precedent of the summoning of the next conference."

Again, another resolution of the conference, dealing with an extremely important aspect of international agreement, seems to assume that a preliminary discussion will be arranged. No in the list of opinions expressed by the conference reads as follows: "The conference expresses the opinion that the preparation of regulations relative to the laws and the programme of the next conference, apply, as far as possible, to war by sea the principles of the convention relative to the laws and customs of war on land."

The possibilities which lie in the giving of this to this momentous occasion serve to enforce the anxiety felt by those who are awaiting an announcement by the government that these preliminary matters are under discussion. The extracts cited from the official papers establish conclusively that the last Hague conference contemplated the appointment of a provisional committee to arrange the work of the next conference. Until this essential step is taken the summoning of the conference, which is due next year, is quite problematical. The period of two years agreed upon by the powers for the meeting of this committee before the assembly of the conference is already seriously curtailed, and a duty plainly rests upon Great Britain to take immediate steps for its effective adoption. War and rumors of war unhappily fill the air at the present time, but we are guardians of great obligations, and the future of the civilized world is bound up with the assembly of the Hague conference.

A larger proportion of Russians wear beards than of any other nation in the world.

TUDHOPE

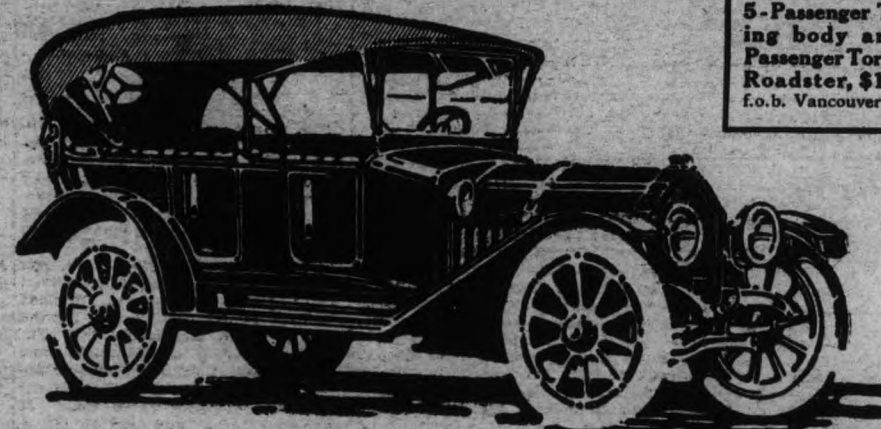
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THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING

Life Story of Essad Pasha, Albanian
(FROM THE NEW YORK SUN.)

A new man who would be king has arisen in Europe. Before the smoke of the long bombardment had cleared away from harried Scutari, even before the hard fighting Nicholas of Montenegro had made his triumphant entry into the captured city, a royal proclamation had issued from it and a new king, self-anointed, had been born.

Essad Pasha, an Albanian of old family and great wealth with the rank of general in the Turkish army, impatiently set aside all the schemings and diplomatic contrivances of the European king makers and announced himself as the new ruler of his native land. Just what backing he had besides his own ambition has not yet developed, but it seems certain that there is more behind the proclamation than one man's thirst for power.

An Albanian, no matter what his degree, loves intrigue and employs it in the simplest concerns of life. Certainly he would not lose so rich an opportunity for plotting as is offered by the establishment of a new dynasty.

Those people who always see the shadow of the Black Bear of the North in every complication in eastern Europe claim to see him in this. Russia takes Austria's assumption of the functions of protector and king maker for Albania, the new country born of the Balkan war, and without openly doing anything to involve herself has steadily thrown difficulties in the way. Essad Pasha's kingship is, so these persons believe, a play of Russia to put complications in Austria's way that may make her problem more difficult if not impossible of solution.

Another theory to explain Essad's assumption, a theory that is popular in Vienna, is that it actually emanates from there, is that Nicholas of Montenegro, whose prestige at home as well as among his allies demanded the capture of the long besieged Scutari, made a bargain with its commander, Essad himself, that if he would permit the city to fall his claims as king would not be opposed by Montenegro and Serbia.

A third theory, and to one who knows the Albanian temperament probably the most plausible of them all, is that Essad, inspired as much by patriotism as by ambition and with the assurance of the support of a great body of Albanian fighting men, saw no reason why he, a native, should not be king as well as some foreigner, and so announced himself.

So far as practical service to his country is concerned no man in Albania has greater claims for recognition. As the head of one of two great families that survive from feudal times he possesses great wealth and an influence that has gained more perhaps from his exploits as a soldier than from his more

notable achievements in developing his country and leading it along the difficult path of modern civilization. The family of Toptani, which Essad represents, has been prominent in Albanian history for centuries. Its wealth and position were established in the seventeenth century by a member who went with the Sultan on one of the victorious expeditions into Persia. He was present at the victory of Teheran and shared in its rich spoils. Coming home he established the town of Tirana to commemorate the event and made it the headquarters of his tribe. This position it still keeps, and it is the birthplace and home of the newest leader, Essad Pasha.

Tirana is one of the best towns of Albania. It has about 12,000 inhabitants, is clean and prosperous, with a good road to the port, Durazzo, constructed by the Toptani at their own expense. The houses stand in large gardens grown up with quince, cherry and fig trees, the streets are clean, the bazaar fine and flourishing, and the mosques exceptionally picturesque, all colored and painted with wonderful landscapes.

Albanian traditions. His kula, or castle, bristled with the biggest Albanians to be found in a land of big men. After hearing the message from the capital Essad made a rapid calculation. By quick travel he told the Turks they could get off his land in one hour. If at the end of that time they were still within its boundaries he greatly feared their heads alone would reach Constantinople. For the rest of their anatomy he could not be responsible.

The overthrow of Abdul Hamid wiped out this old score for Essad, and the ascendancy of the Young Turks soon brought him into prominence again. He at first espoused the cause with considerable fervor, but lost his faith in the movement when the authorities refused to grant the promised constitution to the Albanians. This lukewarmness toward the new regime was increased when he began to understand the efforts at "Turkification" of Albania. He became more or less prominent in all the efforts at reform in his native land and, as has been said, devoted himself especially to the development of his own vast estates.

When the Balkan war flared up last fall he was ready and willing, like all Albanians, for a good fight. Being an Albanian himself, he had great influence with the troops stationed at Scutari, most of whom were of that race, and he thus early became a rival of Hassan Riza Bey, the commandant of the besieged city. Riza Bey was a real Turk, a true believer and a hater of the glaura. Under the Hamidian reign he was a general, but the Young Turks, mistrusting him, reduced him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but later gave him the rank of colonel, placing him in command at Scutari.

Early in the siege of Scutari the Albanians, who composed most of the inhabitants of the city, developed a mistrust of Riza Bey, their fear being that they were about to be sold out to the allies by the Turks. The report was circulated that the Young Turk leaders in Constantinople had sent word to Riza Bey that to hold out further was useless and advising him to accept the most favorable terms he could get. Whether this order was ever sent or not is not certain, but just at this time Riza Bey was invited by Essad to come to his house for dinner. He went and he stayed late, and he never got home.

Essad Pasha then took charge of the situation and endeavored in every way to make the defence of Scutari not Turkish but Albanian. He remained in command of the city until its surrender to Nicholas of Montenegro.

No one appreciates more than Essad Pasha the importance of Scutari to Albania if Albania is to be an independent nation. The town itself is distinctly Albanian, while the surrounding country is peopled by the bravest and most patriotic of his fellow countrymen. Its possession is vital to the people of the highlands since through it and the narrow valley it commands they must drive their flocks and herds to the summer pastures along the coast. It is not conceivable that any Albanian and least of all one so shrewd as Essad Pasha, would contemplate the permanent loss of Scutari, even as the price of a kingdom.

OLD ENGLISH FAIR DRAWS BIG CROWDS

Attractions at Arena Will Be Repeated This Evening; Dances Win Applause

If large and pleased crowds are any indication of the success of an undertaking such as that organized by the Daughters of the Empire at the Arena, the old English fair, opened yesterday afternoon, is undoubtedly one of the most conspicuous in this respect of any that has taken place in Victoria during the past year. A large number of people were present again last evening when the programme of dances, tableaux, songs and various other attractions was carried out in its entirety. The stalls of the various chapters did an exceptionally good business throughout the evening, and it was noticed that a large number of gentlemen were among the purchasers at the stalls. The Equimult Chapter was particularly favored in this respect, a number of people being attracted by the fact that cigarettes were on sale there. Another booth which was perhaps more favored than others, was the one where the fair was kept by the Florence Nightingale Chapter. Several doctors inspecting their collection of neatly arranged bandages and first aid accessories.

In the way of refreshments the fair has made ample provision. The Florence Nightingale Chapter has a most attractively arranged tea-room on the main balcony while downstairs on the floor the Agnes Deane Cameron Chapter dispenses delicious home-made soups. In another part of the Arena the Coronation Day Chapter was kept busy vending ice cream to its numerous patrons.

Attractive Dances.

The principal feature of the evening, however, was the costumed dance. Opening with the beautiful woodland scene, when Miss Josephine Beck, wearing classic costume, as Queen of the Fairies, waved her wand while she sang a beautiful melody of spring, the dancers gradually awakening to a realization of the beauty of their surroundings. One by one the nymphs, will-o'-the-wisps, butterflies and other beautiful inhabitants of the wood danced on the green sward. Chief among these were the nymphs, in pink and mauve draperies, who performed a charming dance. After these came three winsome Japanese ladies who in turn were followed by grotesque will-o'-the-wisps in red, green and yellow. The Daisy Chain dance, in which little Emily Hannington did a very pretty turn, was one of the most attractive of the series, the girls wearing scalloped green and white frocks. "Butterfly," little Marjorie Rennick and "Cupid," Master Elisek, were very loudly applauded for their pretty directing of their roles, the latter directing his last act against the pretty gauze and tinsel insect which wandered among the flowers. Miss Francesa Foulkes as the Queen of the Butterflies, did some beautiful toedancing, while the movements of the other girls taking part in this dance were exceptionally graceful. The scene concluded with a joyous Nymph Duet by Mrs. Michael Hallward and Miss Kythe Boulton to the accompaniment of Mendelssohn's Spring Song.

The Quakers.
Mrs. Charles E. Wilson and Mr. Ford-Pilkington, as soloists in the dignified Quaker dance, were excellent, the girls in this picturesque scene wearing grey dresses with white caps and aprons, and the men wearing prim brown coats and breeches with buckled shoes.

A pretty group, which seemed small on the large stage, was formed by the "Florodora," the girls wearing white frocks and carrying pink parasols. Miss Anna McFadden, director of the Kermess, won further popularity by her solo ballet, and was followed by another solo dancer in the person of Miss Eileen Swenson, who gave one of her animated Russian dances, which was much appreciated by the spectators.

Imperial Tableau.
Mrs. Macdonald Fahey made an imposing Britannia in the Imperial tableau, "Britannia," which massed together a number of His Majesty's soldiers, sailors and devoted subjects, while Mrs. Fahey, in the splendid rendering of "Rule Britannia," in the chorus of which the large audience joined with enthusiasm. The other feature of this tableau was the "Living Flag," this being made up of two hundred of the Coronation Day Chapter school children, seated in tiers at the back of the stage, and waving to convey the impression of a waving flag.

Pierrots Perform.
An amusing diversion which, through its more intimate position with the crowd in the centre of the floor, was provided by a small group of pierrots and pierrettes, these being Messrs. Mason, A. D. B. Scott, R. H. Horton, A. J. Jullier, Mesdames Hallward and Barrington Foote, and the Misses Muriel Hall, Kythe Boulton, Phyllis Davis and Lilian Holden. The songs and duets were nearly all encores, and the interval was utilized to prepare the Oriental dance, which was revealed when the stage curtains were drawn aside shortly after. This, too, was excellently given, the several principals acquitting themselves with exceptional grace of movement.

Spanish Romance.
One of the biggest hits of the evening was made by Mrs. Michael Hallward as "Carmen," in the Spanish Romance, the coquette-dancer being given a tremendous ovation when she left the stage. The scene was worked out with great care, and the "Blasé" and castanets provided an accompaniment were delightfully reminiscent of the opera.

Miss Kythe Boulton appeared in the ballet solo which opened the Empire

dance, this having one of the most picturesque-dressed choruses of any which appeared during the evening, while a fascinating scarf dance was introduced by three girls during the scene.

The programme will be repeated this evening in its entirety, although the arrangement of the various scenes will be slightly varied in order to permit those who were unable to stay until the close of the performance last evening to see those dances and tableaux which came toward the close of the programme.

ROUTE OF MOTOR DRIVE

Reception to Niagara Postponed Until Wednesday Morning.

Owing to the Niagara being a day late the reception which was planned to take place at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning will take place between 8 and 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. Alderman Cuthbert, chairman of the civic reception committee, announced this morning the route of the motor drive, which it is estimated will require the use of every automobile in Victoria to convey the large number of passengers and officers about the city, is also announced.

The cars will proceed from the outer wharf, along Dallas road to Beacon Hill and up the hill, then down again and along Rupert street to Cook to McCure, to Linden, to Rockland, to Pembroke, to Fort, to St. Charles, to Fowl Bay road, to Gonzales Hill and along the waterfront to Oak Bay, along Cranberry road to the Uplands, through the Uplands and along Cadboro Bay to Arbutus road, through Gordon Head to Mount Douglas, around the shore line of Mount Douglas to Cordova Bay, then to Elk Lake and back to the city by Quadra street. We trust that the municipalities through which this drive goes will have the roads either oiled or sprinkled immediately before the drive, as their contribution to the welcome," said Alderman Cuthbert.

NEW COMPANIES.

Joint Stock Concerns Granted Certificates, Licenses or Registration During the Week.

The following joint stock companies have received certificates of incorporation during the past week: Atlas Power Company, Bowen Copper Mines; Crescent Sand & Gravel Company; Crumphy & Lambert; Franciscan Poor Clare Nuns; Graham Island Settlement Company; Hotel Elzy; International Pool Club; New Zealand Sulphur Company; New Westminster Lodge No. 854, Loyal Order of Moose; North Vancouver Dock & Storage Company; Okanagan United Growers; Ranchers Club; Seymour Arm Estates; Standard Art Metal Company; Star Realty Company; Union Investment Syndicate Company. Licenses have been issued to Associated Cement Company (Canada), Limited; Kent-McClain, Limited, and registration has been granted to Joseph Klies Company, Petrolman Manufacturing Company and Puget Sound Iron and Steel Works, all these being extra-provincial corporations.

HOLD ANNUAL MEETING.

Young Ladies' Club of Metropolitan Church Elects Officers for Ensuing Year.

The Young Ladies' Club of the Metropolitan Methodist church held its annual meeting on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Lee, 535 Trutch street. Miss Bromley-Jubb, the president, was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. Reports of the treasurer and secretary, Miss Richards and Miss Renfree, were very satisfactory. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Foxall; vice-president, Miss Jones; secretary, Miss Renfree (re-elected); and treasurer, Miss White. During the evening a musical programme was given by Mrs. Herbert Penderay, Miss Gillespie, Miss Murray, and Miss Blanche Richards, after which refreshments were served, and Rev. Dr. Scott moved a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Miss Bromley-Jubb.

FRUIT-GROWERS ORGANIZE.

Several Societies Are Incorporated Under the Provincial Laws.

With the development of the fruit-growing industry in British Columbia the number of associations of those who are engaged in the raising of fruit grows. The current issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains the formal announcement of the incorporation of several.

During the past few days incorporation has been granted to the British Columbia Fruit Exchange, the Chilliwack Producers' Exchange, the Peachland Fruit-Growers' Union, the Penikese Fruit-Growers' Association, the Summerland Fruit Union, and the Vernon Fruit Union.

The Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society, one of the leading associations of the kind on Vancouver Island, has been brought under the provisions of the Agricultural Associations Act.

POUND DISTRICTS.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-council has proclaimed the towns of Elk and a pound district. The provincial secretary gives notice in the British Columbia Gazette this week that an application has been made to constitute the towns of Quoniam a pound district, and that it will be proclaimed such within thirty days unless objection is made within that time by eight proprietors. The result of the creation of a pound district is that all cattle within it have to be kept from wandering, and it is always a sign of the advance of the town to the status of something more than a country village.

TO REQUIRE CERTIFICATES.

At the directors' meeting of the Duncan hospital held on Tuesday last it was decided to require certificates that the milk supply be inspected, and the cattle supplying milk to the hospital be tested for tuberculosis.

W. C. T. U. REPORTS PROGRESS FOR YEAR

Biggest Achievement Has Been Formation of Five New Branches of Union

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Victoria, was held yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A., Mrs. Willisroff, the president, in the chair, and a very large attendance of members being present.

Following the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, the reports of the various officers were read: Miss Copeland, matron at the mission, gave an excellent report of the position of the work at that point, and Mrs. Pickard reported on the parlor meetings held during the year, eight of which had taken place.

Secretary's Annual Report.

Miss Bromley-Jubb's report as recording secretary, gave a splendid resume of the year's work, showing that the union had had a very busy and strenuous twelve months. At the beginning of the year the union had purchased land at the corner of Cormorant street and Pandora avenue on which to erect a new and up-to-date building to carry on the work. The committee had hoped to dispose of the present mission site in order to finance the new venture, but up to the present had been unable to do so. Too much could not be said of the splendid work done by Mrs. Wm. Grant and Mrs. Gordon Grant on behalf of the W. C. T. U. Reviewing the occasions on which the union had undertaken any enterprise, the report called attention to the splendid financial success of the rest and refreshment tents held at the Agricultural Fair last September, when \$37.55 had been cleared, of which \$25.00 had been expended at that time on purchasing permanent utilities.

The thanks of the union were particularly extended to Mrs. Frank Andrews, who had worked arduously in the cause of the organization during the year. Perhaps the greatest achievement during the past few months had been the formation of five branch unions in different parts of the city, these being the West End Union, the Olympic Union (James Bay), Mount Baker Union (Oak Bay), Rockland Park Union (Oaklands), and Frances Willard Union (Cordova District). The usual Frances Willard Memorial and World's Mission Day had been observed on February 27, while another big enterprise had been effected in having Miss Anderson Hughes, World's W. C. T. U. missionary, visit the city for ten days. Miss Macleod had been appointed by the Provincial W. C. T. U. to address the public schools of the city, the arrangements for her visit being made by the Central Union.

The annual pound party at the W. C. T. U. home had been most successful, \$107 in cash having been received, and \$100 worth of groceries.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers at yesterday's meeting resulted in the re-election of Mrs. Willisroff as president, although she had previously submitted her resignation. The other officers are: Mrs. Norman, vice-president; Mrs. McGeorge, corresponding secretary; Miss Bromley-Jubb, recording secretary (re-elected); and Mrs. Andrews, treasurer (re-elected).

Miss Bromley-Jubb was appointed a delegate to represent the union at the convention to be held in New Westminster in June.

Adjourned Meeting.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the remaining business of the meeting was postponed until next Thursday, when an adjourned annual meeting will take place at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Willisroff.

Hurry is a Badge of Servitude.
Calm reserve is a heritage of the masters. We are past masters in the art of catering at The Kaiserhof.

Both Servia and Greece, prior to the present great encounter, have fought against Turkey during the last thirty-five years, with results unsatisfactory to themselves—Servia in 1878 and Greece in 1897.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

CHINESE ON TRIAL FOR STEALING GUN

Lee Chong Tries to Establish an Alibi Five Years for Pendleton

The spring assizes for the county of Victoria came to a conclusion to-day, the last trial heard being a theft charge.

Lee Chong, a Chinese, was arraigned on a charge of having, on August 23 last, stolen a shot-gun, the property of Harris and Smith, Broad street.

The prisoner was defended by R. C. Lowe, and the prosecution was conducted by H. B. Robertson.

To try the case the following jurors were sworn: N. T. Lee, Peter Callendar, Thomas Neil, John Woolcock, Walter Noble, W. C. Dalton, A. G. Whitfield, Thomas H. Ostrom, C. W. Dickson, C. G. Rowe, T. E. Astley, R. G. Osborne.

Several Challenges.
The defence exercised five challenges, the crown two, and one juror was challenged by both sides. He had already served on two juries and his name having been drawn from the box every time a jury was being empanelled. By the chances which mark all drafting by lot there were several men on any one of the six cases tried at the present assizes.

George R. Harris claimed that the gun produced belonged to his firm, and stated that he had found it in Aaronson's pawnshop, getting it back on giving \$15. A few days before he mislaid the gun the accused had been in the store inquiring about 22 shells.

Mr. Lowe cross-examined the witness closely as to the identification of the gun. Mr. Harris admitted that he had no record of the number. It had not been noted in his stock-book. The tag on which the number was was taken away with the gun.

Police Court Evidence.
As to discrepancies between the police court evidence, as given in the transcript, and the witness' statements in the box, his lordship told the jury it was for them to decide when a witness swore he had not made a statement attributed to him. His experience on the bench had shown him that police court notes were often inadequate.

Daniel Smith, having been away from the city when the gun was taken into stock and when it was stolen, was not able to identify it.

Edward P. Nathan and Harry Aaronson identified Lee Chong as the man who had pawned the gun produced on August 22, after he had tried to pawn a watch. He had wanted \$25 on it, but was refused more than \$1.

Detective Edens testified to the identification of the accused by Nathan and Aaronson. The accused, he said, had conversed with him in English.

Defence an Alibi.
Mr. Lowe stated that the defence would be an alibi, his case being that the prisoner had been in Nanaimo for several months around the time the gun was alleged to have been stolen.

Wong Ching, who had a restaurant in Nanaimo in August last, swore that Lee Chong was there during that month.

Both the crown prosecutor and the court tried to test the knowledge of the witness as to the sequence of the months, but he apparently knew no months in order but July and August.

Mr. Lowe proved a better school-master, and by starting from "Christmas" month, succeeded in having Wong Ching name the first six months in succession.

The accused went into the box, but professed to know no English. Mr. Justice Morrison expressed his firm belief that the accused could speak English, but allowed his examination through Yip Wing solely because his liberty was in jeopardy.

Accused Warned.
Lee Chong got into further trouble, however, when he began to give evidence, replying to questions in so low a voice that no one but the interpreter could hear. The lordship threatened him with jail if he did not speak up, but it did not seem to have any effect.

"I will not have trials made a farce

in this way by these young fellows who come before the court," said his lordship. "We would not allow it in the case of white men and I certainly will not permit it on the part of any one else. It will be for the jury to say whether they believe his story or that of the crown."

To ensure audible evidence Yip Wing was placed beside counsel for the defence, and this forced the accused to raise his voice.

Lee Chong swore that he had been working as a tailor in Nanaimo last August, and had never stolen a gun as charged. He owned that he had been arrested in December on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

This afternoon the addresses to the jury will be made.

Pendleton Sentenced.

John C. Pendleton, found guilty of shooting, with intent to kill Mrs. Ella Campbell, was put forward for sentence, and some evidence was offered of his previous character in his behalf. In sentencing the accused to a term of five years in the penitentiary his lordship said the only point of difference from the usual cases of the kind was that the offence was committed on the premises where the prisoner was working, and that the poison that was supplied with the gun was his.

"It is a matter of comment," he said, "that in this very place from which you have been dismissed for drink they gave you that which rendered you incompetent for earning your living there. So far as Campbell is concerned one can have little sympathy with him."

MEETINGS.

Femberton Chapel Services.—On Sunday morning next the monthly celebration of holy communion will be held in the Femberton chapel at the Royal Jubilee hospital at 8 o'clock, to which nurses, patients and church members living in the district are invited. In addition to this the regular morning services will take place as usual at 10.30 a.m.

To End Series.—The Victoria branch of the Imperials and British Israel Association will hold the last meeting of this session next Monday at 8 p.m. in the upstairs hall of the A. O. U. W. building, Yates street, which will be open to visiting members and the public. The closing study will consider the question of "Israel's rise; does it involve the downfall of British and American power?"

Lecture This Evening.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Bruce, of Aberdeen, at the A. O. U. W. hall, over the Princess theatre, this evening at 8 o'clock on the subject, "The Christian's Crown."

Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary.—A meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will be held on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the ladies' parlor at the association building.

Basket Picnic.—The Ivy Leaf Social Club intend having a basket picnic to Goldstream on June 1.

Progress Lecture.—"The Need and Cost of Progress" will be the subject of a public lecture by Dr. T. W. Butler at the Progress Temple, corner of Pandora avenue and Blanchard street, Sunday at 8 p.m.

Will Not Meet.—Christ Church cathedral Women's Auxiliary will not meet on Monday, May 24.

Australians to Be Entertained.—The Pacific Coast Cricket Association will hold a dance at the Alexandra Club in honor of the visiting Australian cricket team. His honor the Lieutenant-governor has consented to give his patronage, and Mrs. Henry Croft has graciously accepted the invitation to act as chaperone. Arrangements are well under way, and it is intended to make the function an unqualified success.

Services This Evening.—The communion services will be conducted in the First Presbyterian church, corner of Quadra street and Fisgard street, to-night by the Rev. Dr. Scott.

You Will See Us in the parade tomorrow, Victoria Steam Laundry. Under new management.

Contentment is Greater Than Riches, yet it will be the possession of all who stay at The Kaiserhof.

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and Closed To-morrow
Victoria Day**

MAY 24th

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Kodaks, Brownies, Premos

Films and Film Packs

Ladies!

YOUR TOILET NEEDS
Cold Creams, Toilet Waters, Talcum Powders, Manicure Powder, Soaps, etc., etc.
Our new Vanity Powder Bags have arrived. They are just what a lady wants.

Gentlemen!

YOUR TOILET NEEDS
Shaving Creams, Soaps, After-Shaves, Toilet Water, Cold Creams, Talcum Powder, Safety or old style Razors, Shaving Brushes, Razor Stropps.

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OUR FOUNTAIN invites you to try our New Menu. New, Delicious Drinks and Sundaes. We make our Ice Cream "that's why it's Different."

Telephone Courtesy

Anyone who uses the telephone, be he operator or patron, aristocrat or plebeian, should practice telephone courtesy. He should speak neither too loud nor too low, but should endeavor to put a smile into his voice, and not tears, doubt or accusation.

Many people on taking down the receiver will shout, "Who's this?" and not getting an answer will say, "Who are you, anyway?" This is followed up with "What do you want?" All of which is quite useless, absurd and inopportune.

Anyone taking down the receiver should announce who he is. If you were a salesman, on entering an office you would not shout at the first man you met, "Who is this?" or "Who are you?"

When you call on a person you have never met before you certainly do not demand that he should reveal his identity until you have first revealed yours. You hand out your card, or you say, "I am Ali Baba of East Aurora." You moderate your voice and speak pleasantly.

On taking down the receiver, either to answer a call or to put one in, when you get your party, say, "This is Mr. Brown who is speaking." Just assume a pleasant attitude of mind, and your voice will follow.—Robert Hubbard in The Philistine.

B.C. Telephone Co., Ltd.

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-And DON'T Forget the Maple Buds, Grandpa!

Shopping is only half done if you forget the Maple Buds. Children must have sweets. Their little natures crave for dainty sweet things. Bad for them? Not Cowan's Maple Buds. Pure milk, pure sugar, pure chocolate. What could be more nourishing and wholesome? What else could make them such favorites with intelligent mothers? Make the children happy. Give them sweets you know are good.

Put Maple Buds on your shopping list.

THEY'RE NOT MAPLE BUDS UNLESS THEY'RE

COWAN'S MAPLE BUDS

The COWAN CO., Limited
TORONTO, Ontario



NO TIGERS TO-MORROW.

Owing to Saturday being a public holiday the box office of the Victoria theatre will be closed. The sale of seats for Maude Adams will open on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Maude Adams.

The appearance of Maude Adams in Barrie's "Peter Pan" at the Victoria theatre May 23 will be one of the notable events of the season here. The actress and the play are both famous. "Peter Pan" opens in the nursery of the Darlings, where the faithful dog, Nana, in a "curse to the Darling children." The second act is laid in the wood, the third shows the cave underground, the fourth is on the deck of a pirate ship and the fifth brings one back to the Darling nursery, then changes to the forest, and the last scene of all shows Peter with his pipe in the house in the tree tops. The play transports one to the Never, Never Land, there to leave the years and the cares behind and to see again the bright, glittering dreams of childhood. Miss Adams' portrait of Peter, the boy who would not grow up, is full of elfish charm and beauty. Surrounding the actress is a large company made up of prominent professionals.

Empress Theatre.

Every now and then the Empress management makes an announcement of particular importance. In next week's list of attractions there are several worthy of special mention, including the Bowman Brothers, famous as "The Blue Grass Boys," in minstrelsy. They are providers of mirth.

Where other magicians leave off Del Adelphi begins, with a most fascinating magical act. His art is astonishing. Most of us have seen the "egg and bag trick." Mr. Adelphi does this and goes the best of them one better by bringing from the bag not only the egg but two hens—and this after the audience have examined the bag thoroughly. The act played in Seattle at a benefit for The Orthopedic Hospital.

The offering of Alvin and Kenney show both daring and skill, with a generous amount of comedy sprinkled in, as they swing about on the flying rings. Julia Rooney is a member of the famous Rooney family, which for many years has been foremost in the dancing art of the stage. Her father was one of the greatest of Irish comedians. Miss Rooney is still in her teens.

Bob Archer and Blanche Belford, two well-known musical comedy artists, have joined hands in vaudeville and are presenting a screaming farce, "A Janitor's Troubles." Archer will be recalled as the "original Bono" in Edmund Haynes and company's offering, "The Piano Movers."

Rainey Hunt Pictures.

All the dogs which Paul J. Rainey took with him on his hunting expedition to British East Africa, motion pictures of which will be exhibited at the Victoria theatre for three nights, starting Thursday, May 23, were picked up with great care. The main pack consisted of bear hounds trained in the cane-

brakes of Mississippi. They are game dogs, willing and quick in action, and they possess sense. Mr. Rainey had always found them invaluable and saw no reason why they should not be just as valuable in an African jungle as in a Mississippi cane-brake. The second set of dogs were mongrel in breed, but scrappers of the most vicious sort. The latter, forming an auxiliary attack bore the brunt of the battles with the lions and did the actual tackling, the others confining their work to taking up the trail and running the beasts to cover. These would be called off when the lion was ready for a fight, and then the mongrels were unleashed.

Majestic Theatre.

An excellent programme is being shown at the Majestic to-day and Saturday. "If We Only Knew," a story of a child's importance in the home. It includes fine California surf scenes. "Confidence," comedy drama. A story of how a young bank clerk, in love with the daughter of the bank president, saves the bank during a run by bringing in many coin bags filled with nails. "Friend John," a thrilling story of how a blacksmith brought an erring husband back to his home. "Warwick Chronicle," many interesting items. "The Elusive Kiss," farce comedy. It begins after a wedding, when the young people are interrupted time and again and plan to get away to the train without being noticed.

Old Kentucky.

At the Princess theatre this week Old Kentucky is drawing crowded houses; also giving an excellent performance of the old favorite. Miss Page is especially well suited to the part of Madge Brinary and makes a fine looking jockey. Mr. Aldenn makes of Joe Lowrie, the mountaineer, a most realistic character, and Dave Williams' every appearance in Col. Doolittle is greeted with applause and laughter.

A great deal of attention centres about the horse used in the burning barn scene. It is owned by E. L. L. Gupill, of the Victoria Transfer Co., and makes a beautiful picture. Saturday evening it will wear all the medals it has won on several occasions.

The members of the Spokane and Victoria baseball teams were guests of the Williams Company Wednesday evening.

Two men were recently fined in Los Angeles, Cal., for stealing electrical current. One was an electrician and he made a connection around the meter in such a manner that it was hidden, but the company's people were led to suspect the theft by making a comparison of recent bills with older ones. The other theft was revealed by a fire resulting from an effort to steal the current.

Cadboro Bay—Snap—Corner Fraser and Cadboro Bay road. Large double corner, 112 x 130. Close to beach; one of the most beautiful building sites in this desirable district. Note the price, \$2,850 on easy terms. Open evenings, Herbert Cuthbert & Co., 635 Fort street. Phone 1610.



MAUDE ADAMS

Who will be seen in "Peter Pan" at the Victoria Theatre, May 23.



BOWMAN BROTHERS

"The Bluegrass Boys," at the Empress Theatre next week.

SARAH IN TEARS ACCEPTS CROWN A STRIKING TRIBUTE TO GREAT ARTISTE

American Stage Presents Mme. Bernhardt With Gold Crown; Touching Scene

Just before the curtain rose on "Une nuit de Noël," when Mme. Bernhardt presented yesterday afternoon at the Palace theatre, says the New York Sun, Daniel Frohman, president of the Actors' Fund of America, announced from the stage that immediately after the one-act play the theatrical profession of this country would honor the French actress and herself by presenting her with a laurel wreath of gold. He invited the audience, which crowded the large theatre, to remain for the presentation.

The audience stayed. It sat through a fifteen-minute wait while Mme. Bernhardt rested after the one-act piece, and the invited guests grouped themselves on the stage. Mme. Bernhardt occupied the centre, while on either side stood the speakers, Daniel Frohman, David Belasco, E. M. Holland and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen. The stage was crowded with celebrities who, with more than a hundred others, had subscribed for the wreath.

The orchestra played the "Marseillaise" as the curtain was raised and the audience stood without prompting. Then Mr. Frohman said:

"The laurel wreath which is to be given to Madame Bernhardt will be a wreath of gold, but in the short time at the committee's disposal it could not be finished. We shall exhibit to her to-day only the model from which the completed wreath will be finished in a few weeks, when a special messenger will be sent to Paris to deliver it to Madame Bernhardt in the name of the American theatrical profession."

"It has been fashioned by Mr. Guillot, of Marcus & Co., and its design approved by John W. Alexander, and we are assured that it is the very latest Parisian fashion in gold laurel wreaths."

David Belasco, who followed Mr. Frohman, said:

"As long as I live this will remain the happiest and proudest moment in my life. All I can say is that throughout all my career this great and dear lady has always been my inspiration. I kiss her hand; God bless her."

"I can't make a speech, so our committee has selected two of our best preserved American artists, E. M. Holland and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen. Mr. Holland has won his spurs, as his father did before him. As for Mrs. Whiffen, she is still in the harness and I may add, she was our original Little Buttercup."

Mr. Holland, who spoke directly to Mme. Bernhardt, read his short speech. He said:

"Dear lady, the honor has been conferred upon me to-day to act as mouthpiece for the American theatrical profession. It is our desire to render some portion of the homage and affection which we have long borne in our hearts for you."

"Since you first came to us with your wonderful genius and your incomparable art, which has illuminated all the world, you have been an inspiration not only to us of the theatrical profession, but to students and workers in the great arts. With your golden voice you have conquered all the nations of the world. You made the universe your slave."

"But it will not be as Sarah of the Golden Voice alone that America will

always remember and revere you. It will be as Sarah of the Golden Heart."

Mrs. Whiffen, who handed the wreath to Mme. Bernhardt, spoke in French. She said:

"Mme. Bernhardt, the greatest and most wonderful artist, I have the honor and great pleasure of presenting to you on the part of the artists of America this crown."

When Mme. Bernhardt rose to accept the gift there was a tumult. It was some time before she could speak, and when she did she addressed the audience, and in English. There was a decided accent, but the audience could understand.

With her arms extended and tears streaming down her cheeks, the actress said, in tones that could be heard in all parts of the theatre:

"My dear public, I cannot find the words to express all that is in my heart. I cry out with all my soul: 'Thank you, thank you, my dear public, thank you, my dear sisters, thank you, my dear brothers; thank you, thank you, with all my heart. Farewell, Alas!'"

Then the curtain went down, but the audience remained. It remained half an hour longer until a photograph of Mme. Bernhardt and her friends had been taken.

MELBA HAS BEEN 25 YEARS IN OPERA

Great Diva Has Earned More Than \$2,500,000 With Her Marvellous Voice

Mme. Melba has returned to London to appear at Covent Garden. On May 24, she will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her first appearance at Covent Garden, when she made her first bow to the London public in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Since then she has sung in every musical capital and great city of both the old and the new world, and has given command performances before practically every crowned head of Europe.

Her first engagement as a singer was in Australia, where she gave four concerts a week for the moderate salary of \$100 per week. Later she sang in grand opera in Paris at the outset of her career, and received \$1,000 a month. To-day she receives \$2,500 for each appearance in grand opera, and is booked for a five-months tour in America, commencing in August, for which she is to receive \$200,000.

Since she first sang in London Mme. Melba has earned well over \$2,500,000 on the operatic stage and on the concert platform, and from first to last has travelled over a million miles on sea and land, while entertainments which she has given in the interest of different charities have produced close upon \$500,000.

In the circumstances it is not surprising that special steps are being taken to publicly mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of her appearance at Covent Garden.

Carbons of high grade are now to be obtained from tar, according to a process invented by a Swedish firm. The powdered carbon will be pressed to form electric light carbons or larger sizes for electro-chemical work. The method is based on the fact that finely divided carbon makes up a large percentage of the composition of tar and is what gives the black color, this being due to the carbon particles suspended in an otherwise dense and transparent yellowish-brown liquid. A process is used for separating the carbon from the liquid, and it can then be molded into any desired shape.

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TWO IDEAL HOMES

For a Week Only at \$200 Below Value

A new, six-roomed house, beautifully finished, on Pleasant avenue, having, as well as all other modern conveniences, a full cement cellar with washbasins, etc., is for sale at a low figure for a few days. It is on a lot, 50x115 to a lane, shaded by oak trees. Easy terms.

Another six-roomed dwelling on Phoenix street, owned by the same client, also going below value for short time. It also is well finished, located on good, high lot, commanding splendid view, and is only a block from the car.

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"SHALL I GO TO CANADA?"

English Journalist's Impression of Life in Dominion.

London, May 20.—Under the title "Shall I Go to Canada? An English Journalist's Impressions," the articles in the Daily Mail, written by Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, special correspondent of that journal, have, after revision, been republished in sixpenny book form. Mr. Fyfe has a vivid power of description and the articles deal in graphic fashion with Mr. Fyfe's impressions, which embrace Canadian life from Montreal to Vancouver, and which were gathered on more than one journey.

Some of Mr. Fyfe's aphorisms are particularly striking. For instance: "Ontario calls the Maritime Provinces sleepy and Winnipeg humorously pretends to think they are dead."

"An American strolls up all round his office little maxims, such as 'Do it now,' 'Am I here for my health?' 'To-morrow never comes.' Then he lights a cigar, puts his feet on the table, looks round contentedly, and thinks he is very busy. The Canadian works hard and says little about it. He shows his good sense also by having no use for the American style of newspaper, which can foist any lie upon the public for a few hours by giving it a five-inch-letter heading across the front page."

"The very fact that any evil is of American origin is enough to make it unpopular almost everywhere, in Toronto above all."

"Boards of trade, I should explain, are societies composed of business men; their object is to assist business, not to hinder it, as our government board of trade does."

"One becomes sceptical about population in Western Canada. One asks: 'How many people are there here?' One's informant takes a deep breath, looks one full in the eye to see how much will be swallowed, and names the largest figure he can think of. If it arouses astonishment, he adds quickly, 'There or thereabouts.' One's scepticism is increased by the ridiculous which the new towns pour upon each others' censuses. Yet all this keenness is a good, healthy sign."

"In the mass Canadian University

men appear to be better educated than English University men, because their education is more closely in touch with life. They have almost always more desire to learn and a more vivid interest in life. They are more in earnest about it."

In his last word Mr. Fyfe says: "England is Old England. Canada is young. The young never pay much heed to the opinions of the old, and they are right. Experience is of some value, but you have only to set it against the enthusiasm of youth to see how timid it is, how stiff in the joints."

"Men and women, Canada wants both, and will want them for many a year to come. But it is those who respond to her call now that she will most plentifully reward."

HORRORS OF SING SING.

Stories of Torture in Middle Ages Luxuries in Comparison.

Albany, N. Y., May 20.—"Stories of torture of prisoners in the Middle Ages sound like descriptions of luxuries in comparison to the tales that have been told me of the lives some of the prisoners live in Sing Sing."

This striking indictment of conditions alleged to exist within the walls of New York state's oldest penal institution is contained in a report of the investigation of the prison made by George W. Blake, of New York, a special commissioner appointed by Governor F. L. to probe the prison affairs.

The worst feature of the prison management—that dealing with the morale of the convicts—Mr. Blake says cannot be discussed in a public document, but should be called to the immediate attention of those competent to deal with the situation.

The investigator describes conditions as "frightful." The prison cells, he says, are dark, small, damp, filthy and infested with vermin. In them men contract rheumatism and go out crippled for life. Into none of the cells on the lower tiers has a ray of sunshine entered for eighty years.

Certain prisoners, Mr. Blake asserts, through political influence, or by the payment of money, receive favors. He has evidence, he says, showing that because of influence, exerted by men

well known in various walks of life, money has been wrung from persons seeking clemency for prisoners.

"If the commutations and pardons bought were always delivered," he adds, "there would have been a glint of fairness in the transactions, but in some cases the 'godas were not delivered.'"

Mr. Blake says the industrial conditions in the prison are bad; that in many cases no effort has been made to get competitive bids for goods about to be purchased and that in other instances where bids were submitted the highest bidders got the orders.

"The commissary department of the prison," he says, "is run along incompetently, if not dishonest lines."

Mr. Blake charges that Col. Joseph F. Scott, who was removed recently as superintendent of state prisons, was aware of the existence of certain of these conditions, but made no effort, so far as the investigator was able to learn, to minimize them.

John S. Kennedy, warden of Sing Sing, is charged by Mr. Blake with having violated the law.

A proposition which contemplates the boring of the largest tunnel in the world is being considered by the Russian railway authorities. The tunnel will have a length of 16½ miles and will greatly facilitate the traffic between Russia and the countries of Europe. The ground has been gone over by Russian and other engineers and their findings were as follows: 1. That the geological structure of the mountain does not present any great obstacles. 2. That during the boring of the galleries no such difficulties will be encountered as during the boring of the Stimpson tunnel. 3. That the temperature can be maintained at about 77 degrees Fahr. 4. That the elevation of the tunnel being between 4,000 and 4,600 feet, there is no danger of encountering subterranean water courses. 5. The work will take about eight years. This great undertaking would insure a direct connection between Vladikavkaz and Tiflis.

Displayed in a Paris exhibition in 1900 there was a machine known as the photogram, which was intended to preserve the portrait, voice and gestures of human beings.

TESTIMONY OF FIVE WOMEN

Proves That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Reliable.

Reedville, Ore.—"I can truly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who are passing through the Change of Life, as it made me a well woman after suffering three years."

—Mrs. MARY BOGART, Reedville, Oregon.

New Orleans, La.—"When passing through the Change of Life I was troubled with hot flashes, weak and dizzy spells and headache. I was not fit for anything until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which proved worth its weight in gold to me."—Mrs. GASTON BLOOM, 1541 Poydras St., New Orleans.

Mishawaka, Ind.—"Women passing through the Change of Life can take nothing better than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am recommending it to my friends because of what it has done for me."—Mrs. CHAS. BAUER, 223 E. Marion St., Mishawaka, Ind.

Alton Station, Ky.—"For months I suffered from troubles in consequence of my age and thought I could not live. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and I want other suffering women to know about it."—Mrs. EMMA BAILY, Alton Station, Ky.

Deism, No. Dak.—"I was passing through Change of Life and felt very bad. I could not sleep and was very nervous. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to perfect health and I would not be without it."—Mrs. F. M. THORN, Deism, No. Dak.

THE COOK BOUGHT IT.

Young housewives obliged to practice strict economy will sympathize with the sad experience of a Washington woman, says Lippincott's. When her husband returned home one evening he found her dissolved in tears, and careful questioning elicited the reason for her grief. "Dan," said she, "every day this week I have stopped to look at a perfect love of a hat in Mme. Louise's window. Such a hat, Dan, such a beautiful hat! But the price—well, I wanted it the worst way, but just couldn't afford to buy it." "Well, dear," began the husband, recklessly, "we might manage to—" "Thank you, Dan," interrupted the wife, "but there isn't any 'might' about it. I paid the cook this noon, and what do you think? She marched right down herself and bought that hat!"



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PANAMA AND SOUTH AMERICA

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS

BY RIGHT HON. JAMES BRYCE

Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States

(By special arrangement with the publishers.)

IX.—Uruguay, Smallest of South American States

A Country That is a Veritable Garden From End to End, and in Which Almost Incessant Revolutionary Fighting Has Not Interfered With Prosperity of the Twentieth Century Type.

(Continued from Tuesday's Daily.)

Whoever wishes to have something by which to distinguish Uruguay from its many sisters, the size and character of each of which are unfamiliar to many of us in Europe, may learn to remember that it is the smallest of the South American states, and that it has neither mountains, nor deserts, nor antiquities, nor aboriginal Indians. Nevertheless, it is by no means a country to be described by negatives, but has, as we shall presently see, a marked character of its own.

Having belonged to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres and being peopled by men of the same pure Spanish stock as those who dwell in Argentina, it would probably have continued to be a part of that country but for the fact that, as it lay close to Brazil, it was from time to time occupied and held by Portuguese of that country, sometimes by conquest, sometimes by formal cession from the crown of Spain.

How Uruguay Got Its Nationality.

Thus its people, who had, when part of the Spanish dominions, a governor of their own, the viceroy, began to acquire a sort of national consciousness as a community distinct from their fellow-countrymen on the opposite shore of the Rio de la Plata and the Uruguay river. They got the name of the Banda Oriental (East Side), as opposed to the rest of Argentina on the west side of the Uruguay.

When the colonists began, from 1810 onwards, to assert their independence of the crown of Spain, the Orientales, as the Uruguayans were then usually called, had to fight their own battle and fought it valiantly. The Portuguese of Brazil, now allying themselves with Spain in defence of monarchy, invaded the country, and it was their expulsion in 1814, as the outcome of a long struggle under the famous patriot leader Artigas, that finally set Uruguay free.

After the Argentines had tried more than once to force war into their federation, and the Portuguese had again invaded and occupied the devastated land, Uruguay was ultimately recognized as a sovereign state in 1823 by both Argentina and Brazil, the latter now independent of Portugal. By this time incessant wars and sufferings had formed a distinct type of character and lit up a flame of national feeling which has burnt strongly ever since.

A Country That is a Veritable Garden.

With an area of only 72,000 square miles, as against 1,135,000 in Argentina and 3,208,000 in Brazil, Uruguay seems like a garden plot between two vast estates. But she is a veritable garden. There is hardly an acre of useless ground within her borders. Except a few bare hill-tops and a few sandy stretches on the coast, all is available, either for cattle and sheep, or for tillage, or for forest growth.

No country is more favored by nature. The surface is gently undulating along the sea and rises inland into swelling downs intersected here and there by ranges of hills. The abundant grass is deemed the best for cattle in all South America, so for many years ranching was practically the only industry. Lately, however, a great deal of land has been brought under cultivation. Wheat and maize are the principal crops, and there are now many vineyards.

As the climate, while generally resembling that of central Argentina, is tempered by the neighborhood of the Atlantic, the winters are less cold and the summer cooler in Montevideo than they are on the other side of the Plata estuary. Further north, where Uruguay adjoins Brazil, the midsummer heats are greater and the vegetation becomes subtropical.

It is a cheerful country, with scenery constructed, so to speak, on a small scale, as befits a small republic. Broad uplands of waving grass, with here and there tree clumps, and in the

centre and north of the country bosky glens winding through rocky hills, make the landscape always pleasing and sometimes romantic. There are no great forests, no deserts, no volcanoes, nothing half so grand as the peaks of the Argentine Andes, but nothing half so monotonous as the flats of the Argentine Pampa.

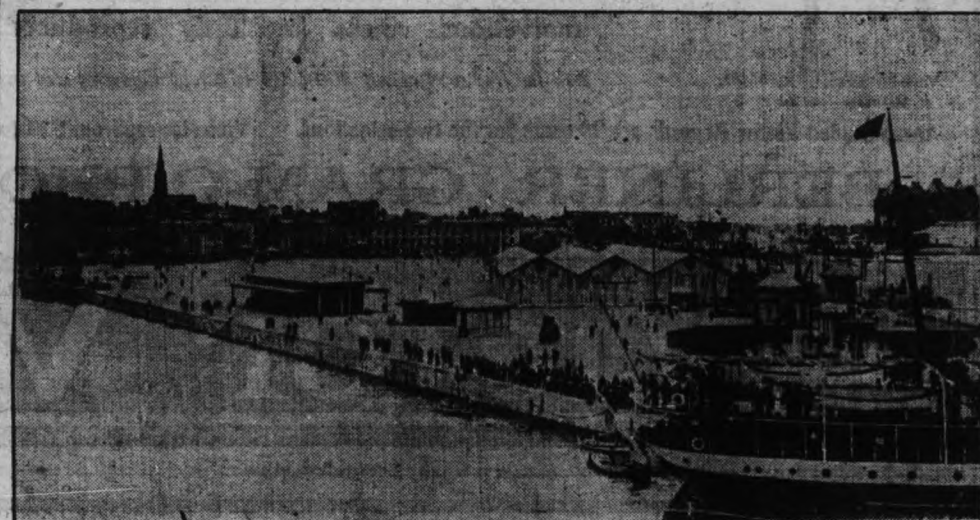
A Great and Prosperous Capital.

Montevideo, the capital, has the same air of freshness and cheerfulness which belong to Uruguayan landscape and the Uruguayan climate. It has grown to be a great and prosperous city in respect of its port, which makes it the chief seat of the republic's commerce.

The estuary of the River Plate is much deeper on this northern side than on the southern, so large ships have always been able to approach nearer to this shore than they could do to the Argentine. By deepening the entrance and running out breakwater, a good harbor has now been created, accessible to vessels of exceptionally deep draught which could not come up to the docks in Buenos Ayres.

The city is also more fortunate in its site, for the ground, a dead flat on the Argentine side, here rises from the shore in a slope steep enough to afford fine views over the sea and to enable the church towers and other tall buildings to present an effective skyline.

Montevideo, with its 300,000 inhabitants against the 1,300,000 of Buenos Ayres, has streets by no means so thronged as are those of the Argentine capital. Neither are the houses quite so high, nor is there the same sense of a vast country behind, pouring its products out by this water-gate that leads to Europe. But here, just as in Buenos Ayres, everything is modern. Only one public building, the old town hall in



MONTEVIDEO FROM THE WATER FRONT

the chief plaza, dates from colonial times and has, or seems by its quality to have, a sort of artistic quality which is absent from the work, all French rather than Spanish in character, of the last sixty years.

A City Without Poverty.

The plazas are handsome, well laid out and planted, and the streets architecture creditable, with fewer contrasts of meanness and magnificence than one usually sees in the growing cities of North America. There is an absence not only of external squalor, but of any marks of poverty, for the people seem brisk and thriving, with plenty of money coming in. For many miles round the environs are studded with tasteful villas, and the well-kept roads that traverse them are lined by splendid rows of Australian blue gums.

Three points of interest deserve to be specially mentioned. One is the Cerro, an isolated conical hill on the southwestern side of the bay, opposite the main city, and an object so conspicuous and picturesque and this generally tame coast that it has found a place in the arms of the republic. The castle that surmounts it has no merit as a building, but the view is superb along the coast and out to sea where the pale grey waters of the Plata and Uruguay meet the ocean blue.

The second ornament of the suburbs

of wealth, the export of meat having been greatly increased by the recently invented methods of freezing and chilling. Meat, hides, wool, wheat and maize are likely to continue to be the mainstay of the country's prosperity; and as only about one-eighth of the surface is at present under tillage, there is room for great expansion.

No better evidence of progress can be furnished than the extension of railways. The first was begun in 1866. There were, in 1910, 1,472 miles in operation, and construction continues to go briskly forward. The chief centres of population are either on the coast or on the banks of the great navigable river Uruguay, whence cattle, meat and wool are shipped.

So far, therefore, Uruguay has all the material conditions required for prosperity and happiness, and abundance of good land, a temperate and genial climate, water highways for traffic provided by Nature in her rivers, artificial iron highways on land, supplied by enterprising British capitalists. What is to be said of her inhabitants?

A Land Sought by Immigrants.

They were, till recent years, almost entirely of Spanish stock. The warlike native Indians, one of whose tribes, the Charruan, were fierce fighters, having been killed off, and the weaker tribes having quietly melted

away, very little aboriginal blood has mingled itself with the Iberian stock. Some negroes are to be found along the Brazilian frontier, but they do not seem to have perceptibly affected the European element.

Of late years a stream of immigrants has flowed in from Italy, yet in no such volume as toward Argentina. There is also a steady, though smaller, inflow from Spain; among whom there are, fortunately, many industrious Basques.

Rather more than a fifth of the population are of foreign birth, a proportion small compared to that of the foreign-born population of Rhode Island, or Massachusetts. These new comers will soon be assimilated and are not likely to modify the national type.

An Interesting National Type.

That type strikes the foreign observer as already distinct and well marked. The Uruguayan is, of course, first and foremost a colonial Spaniard, but a Spaniard moulded by the conditions of his life during the last ninety years. He has been a man of the country and the open air, strong, active and lawless, always in the saddle riding after his cattle, handy with his lasso and his gun.

Fifty years ago he was a Gaucho, much like this Argentine cousin, beyond the river. Now he too, like that cousin, is settling down, but he has retained something of the breezy recklessness and audacity, the frankness and free-handedness, of the older days.

A touch of this Gaucho quality, in a mild form, is felt through all classes of Uruguayan society.

Democratic equality in manners is combined with a high sense of personal dignity, an immense hopefulness, and impulsive readiness to try all experiments, a national consciousness none the less intense because it already rejoices over the triumphs it is going to achieve. Whether there is more of "ideality" than in Argentina I will not venture to say, but there is less wealth and less ostentation.

Englishmen and North Americans settled in Montevideo like the Uruguayans, and say they are good fellows. There is evidently something attractive about them when the sons of such settlers grow up fond of the country, willing and proud to be its citizens. You will hear an English-speaking youth of either race say, if

Cattle are at present the chief source

asked whether he is an Englishman or an American, "I am an Uruguayan."

(To be Continued.)

HANDY BAGGAGE TRUCK

Can Be Used on Ground or Hooked Over Expressman's Shoulders.

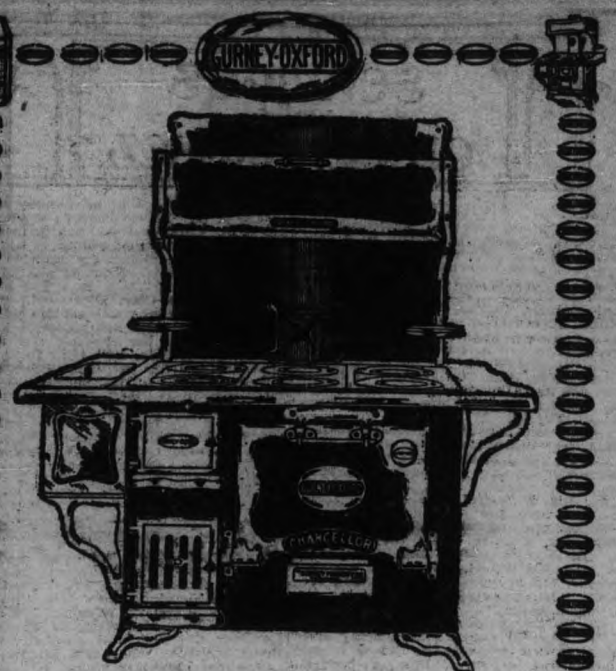
A novel and convenient form of baggage truck has been patented by a California man. Its novelty consists in the fact that it is extensible and the handles can be made various lengths to suit the purpose for which it is used. This truck is made of strips of spring steel, and at the upper ends the handles are curved pronouncedly. In general appearance it is the same as the ordinary truck, but the handles are



HANDLES ARE EXTENSIBLE

made in two slidable sections. For use on the ground the handles can be extended their full length, but when an expressman wants to carry a trunk on his back he can shorten them to a convenient length and hook the curved ends over his shoulder. Thus he can not only support his burden more comfortably than when he has to hold it on by his hands, but those important members are left free to open doors and so forth.

The greatest problem at the present moment that the state has to deal with is the question of the housing of the people. Not only do you want better housing, but you also want open-air spaces if you are to give the young children a chance to become stalwart men and women of tomorrow.—Lord Derby.



Oven Results From A Gurney-Oxford Range

The value of a stove to a woman is measured by the successful results in cooking obtained from the oven. With this primary object in view, stove experts have invented means of absolute control over the distribution of heat to every part of the range.

The Gurney-Oxford is constructed with a Divided Flue that carries the heat to the back of the stove through two different divisions. By this scientific arrangement the two back lids of the stove are given equal cooking value and the oven is thoroughly surrounded by a steady even heat.

With a Gurney-Oxford, it is never necessary to open the oven door several times during the baking of a pan of biscuits to turn them around next the heat.

Biscuits, pastry, cake, or bread all bake evenly, rise evenly, and brown evenly without any attention whatever from the cook.

A simple device aptly called the Economizer regulates the exact temperature of the oven by moving a small lever around a series of six notches. A woman soon learns the important value of each notch, one of which immediately checks the hottest fire and keeps it low until she requires it again.

A wonderful cooking reputation is made and lived up to through a Gurney-Oxford range.

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And haven't they often wished for the same thing?

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SERVICES in the CITY CHURCHES

ANGLICAN.

St. Barnabas, corner of Cook street and Fairford avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., choral matins and litany at 11 a. m., choral evensong at 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher at the morning service, and the Rev. J. Elkin at evensong. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning—Organ, "O, Godlike Youth," Handel; Venite and Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Te Deum, Jackson in F; Benedictus, Barnby; hymns, 40, 41, 418; offertory anthem, Fitzgerald; organ, Postlude in D, H. Black. Evening—Organ, "Ave Maria," Richmond; Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Read in C; hymns, 40, 41, 42; offertory anthem, organ, "O, How Dissonant," vespers, "Lord, Keep Us Safe This Night," organ, "Behold the Lamb of God," Handel.

St. Saviour's, Victoria West. First Sunday after Trinity. Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer and litany, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.; evening prayer, 7 p. m. Subject of morning sermon, "The Power of Faith," evening, "A Personal Letter."

St. Mark's, Boleskine road. The Rev. J. W. Flint, vicar. First Sunday after Trinity. Holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins and sermon at 10 a. m.; subject, "What a Man's Prayer." The vicar will be the preacher for the day.

Christ Church Cathedral, Burdett avenue. The first Sunday after Trinity. Holy eucharist at 8 a. m. and 10 a. m.; matins and litany with sermon at 11 a. m., preacher, the Dean; evensong with sermon at 7 p. m., preacher, the Rev. W. H. Dave. Fowl Bay district, service in house adjoining Woodward's nursery, Fairfield road, at 4 p. m. Week days, holy eucharist on Thursdays and holy days at 8 a. m., matins daily at 10 a. m., with the litany on Wednesdays and Fridays; evensong daily at 5.15 p. m. Holy eucharist for the united clerics on Tuesday at 8 a. m.; also choral evensong with sermon on Monday and Thursday at 8.30 p. m.

St. John's, corner of Mason and Quadra streets. Rev. Percival Janda, the rector, will preach in the morning, Rev. A. J. Stanley in the evening. First Sunday after Trinity. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Music: Matins—Organ, Prelude; Venite, Ouseley; Psalms for 25th morning; Te Deum, Lawes; Benedictus, Barnby; Litany, as set; organ, Postlude. Evening—Organ, Prelude; opening hymn; Psalms for 25th evening; Cantate, Lawes; Deus Misereatur, Goswami; "O, How Amiable," West; amen, Mass; vespers, Mass; organ, Postlude.

St. James', corner of Quebec and St. John streets. Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m. and 10 a. m.; Sunday school at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; evening service at 7 p. m. The music follows: Morning—Organ, Voluntary; Venite and Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Te Deum, 2nd alternative; Benedictus, Lawes; hymns, 2, 228, 354; organ, Voluntary. Evening—Organ, Voluntary; Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, St. John; hymns, 279, 356, 353; vespers, hymn, "Now the Day is Over," organ, Voluntary.

Royal Jubilee Hospital. The monthly celebration of holy communion will be administered in the memorial chapel at 8 a. m. In addition to the regular service at 10.30. Church people in the district cordially invited to these services, as also patients, nurses and members of hospital staff.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First, corner Quadra and Fisgard streets. Minister, Rev. Jno. Gibson. First Sunday after Trinity. Holy communion at 8 a. m. The minister will be assisted at the first communion service in the new church hall by two former pastors, Rev. Dr. Reid and Rev. Dr. Campbell. In the evening Mr. Inkster will preach his last sermon before leaving for the East and his holidays. Sunday school and Bible class at 12.30.

Knox, Stanley avenue. Sabbath services 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Organized Bible class at 10 a. m. Sabbath school at 2.45 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m. Young people's meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Langdon, 228, 228, 354; organ, Voluntary. Evening—Organ, Voluntary; Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, St. John; hymns, 279, 356, 353; vespers, hymn, "Now the Day is Over," organ, Voluntary.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Andrew's Cathedral, corner of Blanchard and View streets. The Right Rev. Alexander Macdonald, D. D., Rev. Joseph Letarte, Rev. Donald A. Macdonald and Rev. John P. Silver. Masses—Sundays, low mass with five-minute sermon at 8 and 9 a. m.; high mass with sermon at 10.30; vespers, sermon and benediction of the blessed sacrament at 7 p. m. Holydays of obligation—Low mass at 8.30, 9 and 10 a. m.; high mass at 10.30; vespers and benediction at 7.30 p. m. Confessions are heard on the eve of all feast days, every Saturday and every Thursday before the first Friday of the month in the afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock and in the evening from 7 until 9. Baptisms are performed Sunday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

BAPTIST.

Emmanuel, corner Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue. Fernwood car terminus. Morning, 11 o'clock, "In the School of Christ," evening, 7.30, "The Strange Ways of Justice: In There One Law for the Rich and Another for the Poor?" Sunday school and Bible classes, 2.30 p. m. Monday, young people's societies; juniors 7 p. m. "What a Public School Should Be Like for Boys and Girls," seniors 8 p. m. social, Thursday, prayer service, 8 p. m. "Strangers Welcome." All seats free. Hymns for Sunday: Morning—67, 185, 731, 375; evening—49, 399, 697, 508. Anthem and solo in the evening. First temporary building corner Yates and Quadra streets. Rev. John B. Warricker, B. A. Public services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The pastor having returned from vacation will preach at both services. Sunday school, with ladies' Philanthropy and brotherhood classes, at 2.30 p. m. Young People's Society, Monday at 8 p. m.; topic, "Christian Socialism." Tuesday, 8 p. m., mid-week service of church for prayer and praise. Douglas street, car terminus. Pastor, Rev. H. P. Thorpe. Services on Sunday at 11 and 7. The pastor will be the preacher. School and adult Bible classes at 2.45. Monday at 8 Young People's Union, Wednesday, Juvenile Society at 7. Testimonial prayer service at 8. A cordial invitation to all the services.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Church of Our Lord, corner of Humboldt and Blanchard streets. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. T. W. Gladstone will preach at both services. Morning subject, "How Christ Separates Mankind," evening, "An Empire Day Meditation—Nevertheless."

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 925 Pandora avenue. Services are held on Sundays at 11 a. m. Subject for Sunday, May 25th, "How Christ Separates Mankind" meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First, corner of Quadra and Mason streets. Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., pastor. Morning service, 11; evening service, 7.30; afternoon, 2.30. Sabbath school, adult Bible class for women and men's own Bible class, "A place for everyone." Monday, 8, Young People's Society, Wednesday, 2.30. Ladies' Aid sewing meeting in church parlour, 7.30, troops 7 and 8. Boy Scouts, 8; finance board, Thursday, 8; monthly church meeting, Friday, 7. Girl Guides, 8; choir practice; 8; building committee. The church of the stranger, A cordial welcome is extended to all who attend our services.

The subject of the morning sermon will be, "Precious Gifts and the Use of Them." In the evening the pastor will have for his subject, "Are Life's Possibilities Realizable for All?"

LUTHERAN.

Grace, English, corner Blanchard street and Queen's avenue. D. J. O. Westheim, pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m.; F. Anderson, superintendent. Morning services, 11; subject of sermon, "The Tragedy of a Lifetime." Luther League, 6.45 p. m.; topic, "The Work of Mullenberg." Evening service, 7.30; subject of sermon, "Lifting Up Our Banners in the Name of the Lord." Dedication of the new Sunday school banner at the evening service.

OTHER MEETINGS.

The Victoria City Mission will hold a Gospel service on Sunday evening, 7.15 in the Majestic theatre. Address by Evangelist G. O. Benner. Everyone welcome. All seats free. Collection.

The Victoria branch of the International Bible Students' Association meets in room 22 Building, on the corner of Johnson and Broad streets. Non-sectarian. The collection is taken. Sunday services at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. Helpful literature free on application to the secretary, 1048 Seaview avenue.

Progressive Spiritualism. A meeting will be held in E. F. or C. or C. hall, North Park street, Sunday, at 7.30 p. m. Mrs. L. Reece, B. D., will speak on "The Cause of Obsession." Soul messages after lecture. Lecture meets at 2.30. Developing circle, Wednesday at 8 p. m. sharp. All welcome.

Nazarene church, corner Fisgard and Chambers. Services: Class meeting, 10 a. m.; leader, G. T. Boulding. Preaching, 11 a. m., by Rev. G. S. Hunt. Sunday school, 12. Preaching, 7.30 p. m., Rev. G. S. Hunt. Prayer meeting, 7.45 p. m. every Wednesday.

The services in the Aged Women's Home, McClure street, will be conducted by Rev. Jos. McCoy, M. A., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Progressive Thought Temple, corner of Pandora avenue and Blanchard street. Dr. T. W. Butler will speak at 11 a. m. on "The Humanity of God." At 8 p. m. the subject will be "The Need and Cost of Progress." Healing class, Tuesday at 3 p. m. Lecture—Lecture, Wednesday, 8 p. m. The public are invited.

Victoria Christiana Eccelesia, Castle hall, North Park street. Sunday school, 10 a. m.; meeting for breaking bread, 11 a. m.; exhortation, 11 a. m.; lecture, 7.30 p. m.; subject for consideration, "Behold, I Come as a Thief." The subject of the lecture is "The Earth, Signs He is Near."

Salvation Army, Public services, Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8 p. m.; Tuesday, young men's Bible class, Sunday school, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday services: 7 a. m., prayer service; 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 2.15, praise meeting; 7 p. m., salvation meeting. Mrs. MacDonald will speak at 7 p. m.; subject, "Christians gathered to the name of the Lord Jesus Christ meet in Victoria hall, Blanchard street, near Pandora avenue, as follows: Sunday, 11 a. m., breaking bread; Sunday school, 2 p. m.; Gospel preaching, 7 p. m. Mr. Robt. Miller will speak, the subject being "Attestment by Blood, Is It Essential to Man's Salvation, or Did Christ Die as a Martyr Only?"

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Manufacturers' Distributors of Victor Machines and Records for the Pacific Coast

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1104 Government Street, Near Fort

NEW BOOKS FOR LIBRARY

The following is a list of the books which have been received during the past week at the Victoria public library:

- PHILOSOPHY.**
Barrett, William Fletcher—Psychical research. 1912. 251. 715. 1.
The Victoria branch of the International Bible Students' Association meets in room 22 Building, on the corner of Johnson and Broad streets. Non-sectarian. The collection is taken. Sunday services at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. Helpful literature free on application to the secretary, 1048 Seaview avenue.
- RELIGION.**
Creighton, Louise—Missions, their rise and development. 1912. 251. 715. 1.
Earp, Edwin Lee—Social engineering. 1911. 250. 211.
Leeds, Frederick DeLand—Christian brotherhoods. 1912. 255. 148. Aims to "give in outline a account of men's societies produced by Christian influence, whatever their denomination."
- SOCIAL SCIENCE.**
Allen, William A.—Modern philanthropy, study of efficient appealing and giving. N. Y., Dodd, 1912. 361. A2.
British Columbia Government—Revised statistics. 1911. 345.5-1888.
Fanning, C. E.—Selected articles on the conservation of natural resources. 1912. (Debaters' handbook series.) 374.24-1912.
Froebel, Frederick William August—Mother-play and nursery songs; poetry, music and pictures for the noble culture of child life, with notes to mothers. Translated from the German by F. E. Dwight and J. Jarvis. 1906. 372.2-1912.
Froebel, Frederick William August—Songs and music of mother-play. Translated and arranged by S. E. Blow. 1895. 372.2-1912.
Johnson, George Ellsworth—Education by plays and games. 1907. 372.2-1912.
Moulton, Harold G.—Waterways versus railways. 1912. 380.3-1912.
Nitzsche, Edward—Lip-reading; a handbook for teachers and for self-instruction. 1912. 371.212-1912. "The only authoritative work in this country on its subject."—Outlook.
Parnelle, G. W.—School law for the province of Quebec. 1912. 372.2-1912.
Pratt, Sereno S.—Work of Wall Street. An account of the functions, methods and history of the New York money and stock markets. 1912. 372.2-1912.
Reynolds, Stephen; Woolley, Tom, and Woolley, Bob—Seems so. 1911. 320.4-1912. "Contains in narrative form the political, social and economic views of two English fishermen. Unusually entertaining."

their story. 1912. 629.1-714m.
Zed, Umberto—Electric bells, indicators and aerial lines. Translated from the Italian by S. R. Bottono. 621.32-243. FINE ARTS.

General.
Lincoln, Jennette Emeline Carpenter—Festival book; May-day and the May-pole. 1912. 781.1-781.2. Gives full instructions and music for many games and dances, including the May-pole dance and the Minuet.

Architecture.
Craftsman Bungalow Co.—Craftsman bungalows, edition de luxe. A collection of the latest designs. 1912. 728. C88.
Delineator—Prize \$3,000 Houses. 1909. 728.5-D35. Plans of the first ten in the competition given in detail with laying out of grounds as well.

General.
Green, Elmer E.—Practical plan book. 1912. 728. G79. Bungalows and small houses, cabins and shacks; containing 40 new and beautiful original designs for log and slab cabins, rough shacks and camps one storey and one storey and a half high. 728-H74.

Paintings.
Laidlay, William J.—Art, artists and landscape painting. 1912. 751. L48.
Turner, Joseph Mallord William—Water-colours. Text by W. G. Rawlinson and A. J. Finberg. Illus. 759.2-794.
Van Rensselaer, M. G.—Art out-of-doors, hints on good taste in gardening. 1892. 710-V27.

Literature.
Crothers, Samuel McChord—Humanly speaking. 1911. 811-C88. A book of essays with a "happy blending of keen insight and wit." Some of the titles are: "In the hands of a receiver," "Contemporaneity of Rome," "Omniscience of Dickens," etc.

First Religious Reformer.
The first great religious reformer, Girolamo Savonarola, the herald and forerunner of the reformation of the sixteenth century, was put to death 415 years ago to-day, May 23, 1498. Savonarola was born of a noble family in 1452, and at twenty-two entered the Dominican Order at Bologna. As a preacher he declaimed against the sinfulness of the times, and won a large following. When he was about forty his preaching began to assume a political character, pointing to a political revolution in Florence and Italy as the divinely ordained means for the regeneration of religion and morality. As a result, a republic was established in Florence, or which Savonarola was the guiding spirit, although without political office. He attempted to make Florence the model of a Christian commonwealth, and

book of verse; American and English. Ref. 808.1-894.

Travel.
Lusden, James—Through Canada in harvest time. 1900. 917.1-L85. Gift.
Todd, Mabel Loomis—Tropics, the mysterious. 1912. 916.12. 793.
Townley, Houghton—English woodlands and their story. 1910. 914.3-T74.

Individual and Collective.
(Angelo) Rolland, Romain—Life of Michel Angelo. 1912. Tr. from the French by F. Lees. B-M621r.
(Gordon) Kubler, Theodore—General "Chinlese" Gordon, the Christian hero. Tr. from the German by G. P. Upton. 1912. B-G621k.

History.
Brooks, Sydney—Aspects of the Irish question. 1912. 941.5-B37.
Draper, John William—History of the intellectual development of Europe. 1876. Gift. 909-D76.
Green, Alice Stopford—Irish nationality. 1911. 941.5-G79.

Robinson, James Harvey—New history, essays illustrating the modern historical outlook. 1912. 904-R66.

Rose, J. M. and others—Germany in the 19th Century. 1912. 949.09-R73. By different authors, gives a section each on the political history, economic history and history of education.

Van der Pyl, John M.—Human figure. 1907. 748-V22. Art anatomy in detail.

Peabody, Josephine Preston—Singing book, a book of songs and shadows. 1911. 781-P24.

Pryde, David—What books to read and how to read, being suggestions for those who would seek the highways of literature. 1912. 804-P97.

Reppel, Agnes—Comp. Cat. Being a record of the endowments and investments lavished by many writers upon an animal much loved and much adored. 1912. 598.8-R46.

Rostand, Edmond—Chantecler, piece en quatre actes. Fr. 824-R32ch. Rostand, Edmond—L'Alceste. Drame en six actes. Fr. 824-R32.

Stevenson, Burton Egbert—Comp. Home

sternly repressed all manifestations of vice. His violence and the extent of his criticism drew upon him the displeasure of Rome, and he was forbidden to preach. A sentence of excommunication followed his defiance of the orders of his superiors, and he was placed in trial, tortured into avowals he afterward withdrew, and convicted of heresy and sedition. The sentence of death passed upon him was confirmed at Rome, and he, with two disciples, was given over to the secular power. On May 23, 1498, Savonarola and his two companions were strangled, and their bodies burned by the executioner.

GILBERT SOUVENIRS.

In a little inn at Hendon the other day, says the Daily Sketch, I saw thirty or forty drawings by the late Sir W. S. Gilbert. They were rough sketches of police constables, court officials and witnesses, done in court on the judicial blotting-pad—sheet by sheet being torn off and thrown away, only to be eagerly scrambled for by the reporters on the rising of the court. The innkeeper told me he was an old reporter, and that this was his total spoil. He spoke eloquently of the fine sternness of this great humorist when on the Bench, and contrasted it with the flippant manners of the Bench to-day. "But then," he added, "you see, Gilbert really was funny."

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May 25, 11 a.m.
Metropolitan Methodist Church
4 p.m.
Y. M. C. A.
7.30 p.m.
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

S. D. CORDON

Author of "Quiet Talks" Series
Victoria, May 25 to 29, inclusive

May 20-29, 8 p.m.
Y. M. C. A.
7.30 p.m.
First Presbyterian Church

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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Fifth Installment PRACTICAL POLITICS.

When I left Harvard, I took up the study of law. I had been sufficiently fortunate to come under the tutelage of the Harvard Law School. It may well be that I would have realized that the lawyer can do a great work for justice and against legalism.

But, doubtless chiefly through my own fault, some of the teaching of the law books and of the class-room seemed to me to be against justice. The caveat emptor side of the law, like the caveat emptor side of business, seemed to me repellent; it did not make for social fair dealing. The "let the buyer beware" maxim, when translated into actual practice, whether in law or business, tends to translate itself further into the seller making his profit at the expense of the buyer, instead of by a bargain which shall be to the profit of both. It did not seem to me that the law was framed to discourage as it should sharp practice, and all other kinds of bargains except those which are fair and of benefit to both sides. I was young; there was much in the judgment which I then formed on a subject which I should now revise; but, then as now, many of the big corporation lawyers, to whom the ordinary members of the bar then as now looked up, held certain standards which were difficult to recognize as compatible with the idealism I suppose every high-minded young man is apt to feel. If I had been obliged to earn every cent I spent, I should have gone wholeheartedly into the business of making both ends meet, and should have taken up the law or any other respectable occupation for I then held, and now hold, the belief that a man's first duty is to pull his own weight and to take care of those dependent upon him; and I then believed, and now believe, that the greatest privilege and greatest duty for any man is to be happily married, and that no other form of success or service, for either man or woman, can be wisely accepted as a substitute or alternative. But it happened that I had been left enough money by my father not to make it necessary for me to think solely of earning bread for myself and my family. I had enough to get bread. What I had to do, if I wanted butter and jam, was to provide the butter and jam, but to consider their cost as compared with other things. In other words, I made up my mind that, while I must earn money, I could afford to make earning money the secondary instead of the primary object of my career. If I had had no money at all, then my first duty would have been to earn it in any honest fashion. As I had some money, I felt that my need for money was to be treated as a secondary need, and that while it was my business to make more money where I legitimately and properly could, yet that it was also my business to treat other kinds of work as more important than money-making.

Breaking Into Politics.
Almost immediately after leaving Harvard in 1880 I began to take an interest in politics. I did not then believe, and I do not now believe, that any man should attempt to make politics his only career. It is a dreadful misfortune for a man to grow to feel that his whole livelihood and whole happiness depended upon his staying in office. Such a feeling prevents him from being of real service to the people who in office, and always puts him under the heaviest strain of pressure to barter his convictions for the sake of holding office. A man should have some other occupation—I had several other occupations—to which he can resort if at any time he is thrown out of office, or if at any time he finds it necessary to choose a course which will probably result in his being thrown out, unless he is willing to say in at court to his conscience.

At that day, in 1880, a young man of my bringing up and convictions could join only the Republican party, and join it I accordingly did. It was no simple thing to join it then. That was long before the era of ballot reform and the control of primaries; long before the era when we realized that the government must take official notice of the deeds and acts of party organizations. The party was still treated as a private corporation, and in each district the organization formed a kind of social and political club. A man had to be regularly proposed for and elected into this club, just as into any other club. As a friend of mine picturesque-ly phrased it, I "had to break into the organization with a jimmy."

Under these circumstances there was some difficulty in joining the local organization, and considerable amusement and excitement were obtained out of it I had joined.

The Governing Class.

It was over thirty-three years ago that I thus became a member of the Twenty-first District Republican Association in the city of New York. The men I knew best were the men in the clubs of social pretension and the men of cultivated taste and easy life. When

I began to make inquiries as to the whereabouts of the local Republican Association and the means of joining it, these men—and the big business men and lawyers also—laughed at me, and told me that politics were "low," that the organizations were not controlled by "gentlemen"; that I would find them run by saloon-keepers, house-car conductors, and the like, and not by men with any of whom I would come in contact outside; and, moreover, they assured me that for me I met would be rough and brutal and unpleasant to deal with. I answered that if this were so it merely meant that the people I knew did not belong to the governing class, and that the other people did—and that I intended to be one of the governing class; that if they proved to be hard on me, I supposed I would have to quit, but that I certainly would not quit until I had made the effort and found out whether I really was too weak to hold my own in the rough and tumble.

Joe Murray and Morton Hall.

The Republican Association of which I became a member held its meetings in Morton Hall, a large, barn-like room over a saloon. Its furniture was of the canonical kind: dingy benches, splintons, a dias at one end with a table and chair and a stout pitcher for cold water, and on the wall pictures of George Grant and of Levi P. Morton, to whose generosity we owed the room. We had regular meetings once or twice a month, and between times the place was treated, at least on certain nights, as a kind of club-room. I went around there often enough to have the men get accustomed to me and to have me get accustomed to them, so that we began to speak the same language, and so that each could begin to live down in the other's mind what Bret Harte has called "the defective moral quality of being a stranger." It is not often that a man can make opportunities for himself. He can put himself in such shape that when or if the opportunities come he is ready to take advantage of them. This was what happened to me in connection with my experiences in Morton Hall. I soon became on good terms with the men, and the men were left to Joe Hess and his captains of tens and of hundreds.

Joe Murray.

Among these lesser captains I soon struck up a friendship with Joe Murray, a friendliness which now, as it was thirty-three years ago, has been a great help to me. He had been born in Ireland, but brought to New York by his parents when he was three or four years old, and, as he expressed it, "raised as a barefooted boy on First Avenue." When not eighteen he had enlisted in the army of the Potomac and taken part in the campaign that closed the Civil War. Then he came back to First Avenue, and, being fearless, powerful, energetic young fellow, careless and reckless, speedily grew to some prominence as leader of a gang. In that district, and at that time, politics was a rough business, and Tammany Hall held unquestioned sway. The district was overwhelmingly Democratic, and Joe and his friends were Democrats who on election day performed the usual gang work for the local Democratic leader, whose business it was to favor and reward them in return. This same local leader, like many other greater leaders, became purged up by prosperity, and forgot the instruments through which he had achieved power. After one election he showed a callous indifference to the hard work of the gang, and complete disregard of his before-election promises. He counted upon the resentment wearing itself out, as usual, in threats and bluster.

The Gang's Revenge.

But Joe Murray was not a man who forgot. He explained to his gang his purposes and the necessity of being quiet. Accordingly they waited for their revenge until the next election day. They then as Joe expressed it, decided "to vote furthest away from the leader"—I am using the language of Joe's youth—and the best way to do this was to vote the Republican ticket. In those days each party had a booth near the polling-place in each election district, where the party ballots, the vote dispenser, and the ballot box, were kept. It was a district in which, as a rule, very early in the day the Republican election leader had his "hat knocked over his eyes" and his "boots kicked over his heels" and the Democratic majority depended on an elastic appreciation of exactly how much was demanded from headquarters. But on this day things went differently. The gang, with a Roman sense of duty, took an active interest in seeing that the Republican was given his full rights. Moreover, the made the most energetic reprisals on their opponents, and as they were distinctly the town and fighting element, justice came

near own with a whoop. Would-be repeaters were thrown out on their heads. Every person who could be ejected on a fear, intimidated, was given the Republican ticket, and the upshot was that at the end of the day a district which had never hitherto polled more than two or three per cent. of its Republican vote broke about even between the two parties.

Joe Murray's Reward.

To Joe it had been merely an act of retribution, in so far as it was not simply a spree. But the leaders at the Republican headquarters did not know this, and when they got over their paralyzed astonishment at the returns, they investigated to find out what it meant. Somebody told them that it represented the work of a young man named Joseph Murray. Accordingly they sent for him. The room in which they received him was doubtless some place like Morton Hall, and the men who received him were akin to those who had leadership in Morton Hall; but in Joe's eyes they stood for a higher civilization, for opportunity, for generous recognition of successful effort—in short, for all the things that an eager young man desires. He was received and patted on the back by a man who was a great man to the world in which he lived. He was introduced to the audience as a young man whose achievement was such as to promise much for the future, and moreover he was given a place in the post-office—as I have said, this was long before the day of civil service reform.

Our First Row.

Now, to the wrong kind of man I might have meant nothing at all. But in Joe Murray's case it meant everything. He was by nature as straight a man, as fearless and as stanchly loyal, as any one whom I have ever met, a man to be trusted in any position demanding courage, integrity, and good faith. He did his duty in the public service, and became devotedly attached to the organization which he felt had given him his chance in life. When I knew him he was already making his way up; one of the proofs and evidences of which was that he owned a first-class racing trotter—"Alice Lane"—which he gave me more than one spin. During the first winter I grew to like Joe and his particular cronies. But I had no idea that they especially returned the liking, and in the first row we had in the organization (which arose over a movement, that I backed, to stand by a non-partisan method of street-cleaning) Joe and all his friends stood stiffly with the machine, and my side, the reform side, was left with only some half-dozen votes out of three or four hundred. I had expected no better outcome and took it good-humoredly, but without changing my attitude.

The Legislature.

Next fall, as the elections drew near, Joe thought he had made it make a drive at Joe Hess, and after considerable planning decided that his best chance lay in the fight for the nomination to the Assembly, the lower house of the Legislature. He picked me as the candidate with whom he would be most likely to win, and he did it. It was not my fight, it was Joe's; and it was to him that I owe Joe's entry into politics. I had at that time neither the reputation nor the ability to have won the nomination for myself, and indeed never would have thought of trying for it.

Joe Hess was entirely good-humored about it. In spite of my being anti-machine in relations with him, he had been friendly and human, and when he was beaten he turned in to help Joe elect me. At first they thought they would take me on a personal canvass through the saloons along Sixth Avenue. The canvass, however, was not beyond the first solemnity of the introduction with proper ceremony. A very important personage for this was before the days when the mortgagee of the brewers—and he began to cross-examine me a little too much in the tone of one who was dealing with a suppliant for help and favor. He said he expected that I would of course treat the liquor business fairly; to which I answered, none too cordially, that I hoped I should treat all interests fairly. He then said that he regarded the license as too high; to which I responded that I believed they were really not too high, and that I should try to have them made lower. The conversation threatened to become stormy. Mr. Murray and Hess, on some hastily improvised plea, took me out into the street, and then Joe explained to me that it was not worth my while staying in Sixth Avenue any longer, that I had better go right back to Fifth Avenue and attend to my friends there, and that he would look after my interests on Sixth Avenue. I was triumphantly elected.

Fellowship in Work.

Once before Joe had interfered in similar fashion and secured the nomination of an assemblyman, and shortly after election he had grown to feel toward this assemblyman that he must have fed on the meat which rendered Caesar proud, as he became intimate with the ordinary mortals. Joe's place of resort was Morton Hall. He spent me warily for a short time to see if I was likely in this respect to follow in my predecessor's footsteps. Finding that I did not, he and all my other friends and supporters assumed toward me the very pleasant attitude that it was possible to assume. They did not ask me for a thing. They accepted as a matter of course the view that I was absolutely straight and was trying to do the best I could in the Legislature. They desired nothing ex-

cept that I should make a success, and they supported me with hearty enthusiasm. I am a little at a loss to know quite how to express the quality in my relationship with Joe Murray and my other friends of this period which rendered that relationship so beneficial to me. When I went into politics at this time I was not conscious of going in with the set purpose of benefiting other people, but of getting for myself a privilege to which I was entitled in common with other people. So it was in my relationship with these men. If there had lurked in the innermost recesses of my mind anywhere the thought that I was in some way a patron or a benefactor, or was doing something noble by taking part in politics, or that I expected the smallest consideration save what I could earn on my own merits, I am certain that somehow or other the existence of that feeling would have been known and resented. As a matter of fact, there was not the slightest temptation on my part to have any such feeling or any special consideration in politics than I would have expected it in the boxing ring. I wished to act squarely to others, and I wished to be able to show that I could hold my own as an equal with the men who were against others. The attitude of my new friends toward me was that of friendly allies. Afterwards I became admitted to comradeship, and then to leadership. I held hardly any how earnestly I believe that men should have a keen and lively sense of their obligations in politics, of their duty to help forward great causes, and to struggle for the betterment of conditions that are unjust to their fellows, the men and women who are less fortunate in life. But in addition to this feeling there must be a feeling of real fellowship with the other men and women engaged in the same task, fellowship with fun, with the very work; for unless there is this feeling of fellowship, of common effort on an equal plane for a common end, it will be difficult to keep the relations wholesome and natural. To be patronized is as offensive as to be insulted. No one of us cares permanently to have some one else conscientiously striving to do him good, while he himself works with the same one else for the benefit of both of us—any man will speedily find that other people can benefit him just as much as he can benefit them.

The Elementary Virtues.

Neither Joe Murray nor I nor any of our associates at that time were alive to social and industrial needs which we now all of us recognize. But we then had very clearly before our minds the need of practically applying the moral elements of the virtues of honesty and efficiency in politics, the virtue of efficiency side by side with honesty in private and public life alike, the virtues of consideration and fair dealing in business as well as in man and man, and the virtues of the man who is an employer and the man who is an employee. On all fundamental questions Joe Murray and I thought alike. We never parted company excepting on the question of civil service reform, where he sincerely felt that I showed doctrinaire and narrowness of view. The virtues of honesty and efficiency in politics, the virtue of efficiency side by side with honesty in private and public life alike, the virtues of consideration and fair dealing in business as well as in man and man, and the virtues of the man who is an employer and the man who is an employee. On all fundamental questions Joe Murray and I thought alike. We never parted company excepting on the question of civil service reform, where he sincerely felt that I showed doctrinaire and narrowness of view. The virtues of honesty and efficiency in politics, the virtue of efficiency side by side with honesty in private and public life alike, the virtues of consideration and fair dealing in business as well as in man and man, and the virtues of the man who is an employer and the man who is an employee. On all fundamental questions Joe Murray and I thought alike. We never parted company excepting on the question of civil service reform, where he sincerely felt that I showed doctrinaire and narrowness of view.

My Debt to Joe Murray.

There are many debts that I owe Joe Murray, and some for which he was only unconsciously responsible. I do not think that a man is fit to do good work in our American democracy unless he is able to have a genuine feeling for the fellow-Americans, whatever their creed or their birth, or the work which they do, provided they possess the only kind of Americanism that really counts, the Americanism of the spirit. It was no small help to me, in the effort to make myself a good citizen, to have a man of the political associate with whom I was closest and most intimate terms during my early years as a man born in Ireland; by creed a Catholic, with Joe Murray's upbringing; just as it helped me greatly at a later period to work for certain vital necessary public needs with Arthur von Briesen in whom the spirit of the "Acht-und-Vierzig" idealism was embodied; just as my whole life was influenced by my long association with Jacob Riis, whom I am tempted to call the best American I ever knew, although he was already a young man when he came hither from Denmark. I was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1881, and found myself the future of the two following years. Like all young men and inexperienced members, I had considerable difficulty in teaching myself to speak. I professed much by the advice of a hard-headed old countryman who was an excellent paraphrasing the Duke of Wellington, who was himself doubtless paraphrasing somebody else. The advice ran: "Don't speak until you are sure you have something to say, and know just what it is; then say it, and sit down."

My first days in the Legislature were much like those of a boy in a strange school. My fellow-legislators and I eyed one another with mutual distrust. Each of us chose his seat, each began by following the lead of some veteran in the first routine matters, and then, in a week or two, we began to drift into groups according to our several attitudes. The Legislature was Democratic. I was a Republican from the "slit stocking" district, the wealthiest district in New York, and I was put as one of the minority members on the committee of office. It was a coveted position. I did not make any effort to get on; and, as far as I know, was put there merely because it was felt to be in accordance with the fitness of things.

A very short experience showed me that, as the Legislature was then constituted, the so-called party contests had no interest whatever for me. There was no real party division on most of the things that were of concern in state politics, both Republicans and Democrats being for and against them. My friendships were made, not with regard to party lines, but because I found, and my friends found, that we had the same convictions on questions of principle and questions of policy. The only difference was that there was a larger proportion of these men among the Republicans than among the Democrats, and that it was easier for me at the outset to scrape acquaintance, among the men who felt as I did, with the Republicans. They were for the most part from the country districts.

Billy O'Neill.

My closest friend for the three years I was there was Billy O'Neill, from the Adirondacks. He kept a small crossroads store. He was a young man, although a few years older than I was, and, like myself, had won his position without regard to the party. He had thought he had taken his buggy to assemblyman, so he had taken his buggy and had driven around Franklin County visiting everybody, had upset the local ring, and came to the Legislature as his own master. There is surely something in American traditions that does tend toward real democracy in spite of our faults and shortcomings. In most other countries, as I have said, the men of the O'Neill and I would have had far more difficulty in coming together. I came from the biggest city in America, and he from the wealthiest ward of that city, and he kept a store at a crossroads. In all the unimportant things we seemed far apart. But in all the important things we were close together. We looked at all questions from the same point of view, and we stood shoulder to shoulder in every legislative fight during those three years. He abhorred demagoguery just as I did, being a strong believer in the power of the national government; and we both of us differed from Alexander Hamilton in being stout adherents of Abraham Lincoln's views wherever the rights of the people were concerned. Any man who has met with success, and who has been a big element in the success, Fortune favored me, whereas her hand was heavy against Billy O'Neill. All his life he had to strive hard to wring his bread from harsh surroundings and a reluctant fate; if fate had been but a little kinder, I believe he would have had a great political career, and he would have done good service for the country in any position in which he might have been put.

Mike Costello.

Mike Costello had been elected as a Tammany man. He was as fearless as he was honest. He came from Ireland, and had accepted the Tammany Fourth of July orations as indicating the real attitude of that organization toward the rights of the people. A month or two in Albany converted him to a profound distrust of applied Tammany methods. He and I worked hand in hand with equal indifference to our local machines. His machine leaders warned him fairly that they would throw him out at the next election, which they did; but he possessed seasoned-hickory toughness of ability to contend with adverse circumstances, and kept his head well above water. A better citizen does not exist; and our friendship has never faltered.

Peter Kelly.

Peter Kelly's fate was a tragedy. He

was a bright, well-educated young fellow, an ardent believer in Henry George. At the beginning, he and I failed to understand each other or to get on together, for our theories of government were radically opposed. After a couple of months spent in active contacts with men whose theories had nothing whatever to do with their practices, Kelly and I found in our turn that it really did not make much difference what our abstract theories were on questions that were not before the Legislature, in view of the fact that on the actual matters before the Legislature, the most important of which involved questions of elementary morality, we were heartily at one. We began to vote together and act together, and by the end of the session found that in all practical matters that were up for action we were beginning to change his theories, so that even in theory we were coming closer together. He was ardent and generous; he was a young lawyer, with a wife and children, whose ambition had tempted him into politics, and who had been befriended by the local bosses upon him for anything they really wished. Unfortunately, what they really wished was often corrupt. Kelly defied them, fought the battles of the people with ardor and good faith, and when the bosses refused him a re-nomination, he appealed to the people, the people, then we both came up for re-election. I won easily in my district, where circumstances conspired to favor me; and Kelly, with exactly the same record that I had, except that it was more creditable because he took his stand against greater odds, was beaten in his district. Defeat to Kelly had meant merely chagrin; to me it meant terrible material disaster. He had no money. Like every really honest man, he had found that going into politics was expensive, and that his salary as assemblyman did not cover the financial outlay. He had lost his practice and he had incurred the ill will of the powerful so that it was impossible at the moment to pick up his practice again; and the worry and dis-appointment affected him so much that shortly after election he was struck down by sickness. Just before Christmas some of us were informed that Kelly was in such financial straits that he had sold his family to be put in the street before New Year. This was prevented by the action of some of his friends who had served with him in the Legislature, and he recovered, at least to a degree, and took up the practice of law. In the later Chapter, a broken man. In the Legislature in which he served one of his fellow-Democrats from Brooklyn, the leader and the foremost representative of the reform Democracy, whom Kelly zealously supported. A few years later, a very able man, was elected mayor of Brooklyn on a reform Democratic ticket. Shortly after an election I was asked to speak at a meeting in a Brooklyn club at which various prominent citizens, including Mr. Chapin, were present. I spoke on city decency, and toward the close of my speech I sketched Kelly's career for my audience, told them how he had stood up for the rights of the people of Brooklyn, and how the people had failed to stand up for him, and the way he had been punished, precisely because he had been a good citizen who acted as a good citizen should act. I ended by saying that the reform Democracy had now come into power, that Mr. Chapin was mayor, and that I very earnestly hoped recognition would be given to Kelly for the fight he had waged at such bitter cost to himself. I ended by saying that the reform Democracy had now come into power, that Mr. Chapin was mayor, and that I very earnestly hoped recognition would be given to Kelly for the fight he had waged at such bitter cost to himself.

Then and Now.
Where there is no chance of statistical or mathematical measurement, it is very hard to tell just the degree to which conditions change from one period to another. This is peculiarly hard to do when we deal with such a matter as corruption. Personally I am inclined to think that in public life we are on the whole a little better and not a little worse than we were thirty years ago, when I was serving in the New York Legislature. I think the conditions are a little better in national, in state, and in municipal politics. Doubtless there are points in which they are worse, and there is an enormous amount that needs reform. But it does seem to me as if, on the whole, things had slightly improved.

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NOYES PRAISES U. S. A. AUDIENCES

Says They Are More Appreciative Than British "Pseudo-Reserve"

SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR AMERICAN VERSE

"The English show a much smaller interest in the reading of poetry than Americans," is the conclusion of Alfred Noyes, "the English poet in an interview here. Mr. Noyes was very cautious in entering upon a comparison of English as a medium of audience, but he should incur the charge of being unparaphrased. "Yet," he said, "this is something I have found during my readings, and which I want to say." Mr. Noyes does not handle with care the cold, conservative Englishman. As he discussed the English temper he waxed warm in his disapproval of its "pseudo-reserve." "The English," he said, "are so foolish as to be ashamed to listen to the reading of poetry. It would be undignified to give expression to their feelings, and thus they greet the reader coldly. This reticence prevents them from meeting him even halfway. They seem afraid to free their emotions lest they appear to be wearing their hearts on their sleeves." "The English," he said, "would not give me audiences nearly so large as I have met in America. At Dartmouth the undergraduates and members of the faculty have filled the halls. But in no English university would I expect to meet more than one hundred and fifty or two hundred men. There are many small groups interested in reading poetry, but there is not that general interest which has greeted me during all my readings in American colleges."

The popularity of writers like Bernard Shaw, who has received much attention in his lecture of criticism on the "Future of Poetry," Mr. Noyes attributes to the very false and unnatural attitude of the English public. "This reticence," he said, "is responsible for the trivial smartness of the epigrammatic writers like Bernard Shaw. The English use it as a cloak to hide their true feelings." He had high praise for the spirit of the American audience. "They are very much like the old Greek audiences," he said. "The Greeks were never ashamed to hear poetry read. You Americans greet me more than halfway, and with an enthusiasm and frankness and intelligence which is very satisfying and hopeful. I have found American business men everywhere discussing things with a most admirable lack of restraint." In this spirit Mr. Noyes sees a bright future for poetry in America. "What poetry needs to-day," he said, "is greater frankness and intelligence which is very satisfying and hopeful. I have found American business men everywhere discussing things with a most admirable lack of restraint." In this spirit Mr. Noyes sees a bright future for poetry in America. "What poetry needs to-day," he said, "is greater frankness and intelligence which is very satisfying and hopeful. I have found American business men everywhere discussing things with a most admirable lack of restraint." In this spirit Mr. Noyes sees a bright future for poetry in America.

Bicycles are generally considered very modern inventions; but some of the Egyptian obelisks, resembling the old velocipedes.

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Authorities say that a microbe causes baldness. If you are losing hair try our remedy at our risk.

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Is The Contribution To Be Permanent One

By George Charleson in Canadian Courier

I am fortunate in having drawn replies from four enthusiastic centralists, who unite in one thing at least. They all protest that Mr. Borden should not be accused of favoring a regular system of contributions. Two of them are more concerned with the immediate political aspect of the question, and the possible effects of the present controversy on the political fortunes of Mr. Borden, than they are with the question of the ultimate effects of the policy our parliament now adopts. One of my opponents, Mr. Nicholson, ought to remember that hard names do not advance an argument. I am quite ready to leave it to the readers of the Canadian Courier to decide whether either my arguments or his are "so absolutely foolish." I might add that I am not much concerned with this question as a mere political issue between the two parties, but I am very much concerned about the effects of our present decision on the future relations of Canada with the Mother Country.

If Mr. Borden has proposed only an emergency contribution, why, then, do I talk about the dangers of a regular system of contribution? Because Mr. Borden's speeches have laid him fairly open to the charge that he contemplates such a system, and because, when charged with it, he has not plainly and unequivocally denied it. True, he has said that the present contribution should not be called "a contribution" at all, since it is only a loan of ships, and that his present policy is not a permanent one. But he has said nothing, even in his speech of April 7, when he was discussing this very point, that is inconsistent with a future policy of contribution towards the building up of one central fleet. Moreover, he has said so much against a Canadian navy that it is restricted to the policy, Mr. Borden believes that the Empire needs more ships, and that Canada should shoulder her share of the naval burdens of the Empire. There are only two ways open to us of rendering effective aid. One is to build a Canadian navy; the other is to make contributions to the British fleet. But Mr. Borden maintains that Canada could not build up an efficient naval organization "within a quarter, or perhaps half, a century," and that a Canadian fleet, when built, would be comparatively useless. Therefore, according to his premises, Canada must, if she is to do her duty, help to build up a central British fleet. It makes very little practical difference whether the contributions are in money or in ships. The result is much the same. We are contributing to a fleet over which, under present circumstances, we can have no real control.

Mr. Nicholson and Dr. Moore would have us believe that, after years of controversy, and a year and a half of the responsibilities of office, Mr. Borden has no permanent policy. It is no credit to him if he hasn't, and I do not see how a man offering such uncertain leadership could for any length of time, for the support of the Canadian people. I have a much higher opinion of Mr. Borden than they have. But, even if he were without a policy, other members of his party have one, and I wish to help save him from falling completely under their influence. W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford, and others have declared in parliament that the permanent policy of the government was one of contribution; and yet Mr. Borden has not repudiated their utterances. If, like Mr. White, he would say plainly that he is entirely against a policy of regular and periodical contributions, and would, as Sir Thomas Shaughnessy suggests, couple his present naval proposals with a declaration of policy in favor of a Canadian fleet to be built and manned by Canada, as soon as she can manage it, all this bitter controversy would end at once. The only reasonable explanation is that he either favors a permanent policy of contribution, or is leaving the way open to adopt such a policy, if the exigencies of party make it advisable to do so; or, thirdly, is trying to force the British government and people into the immediate acceptance of some scheme of centralized imperial federation. This last plan is evidently in Mr. Nicholson's mind when he says: "Given if the permanent policy should prove to be the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said: 'The result is a plan for so organizing the forces of the crown, wherever they are, that while preserving the complete autonomy of each dominion, should the dominions desire to assist in the defence of the Empire in a real emergency, the forces could be rapidly combined into one homogeneous whole.'"

Mr. Ross seems to think that my article was "brimful of what might be called reflections on the past government of Canada by the Mother Land," and Dr. Moore enumerates a lot of benefits conferred on Canada by Great Britain. Both seem to think I am too Canadian, too selfish in my views of history. The truth is that I recognize just as fully as they do what the Mother Country has done for this country, but at the same time I am fully convinced I am serving the Empire best when I consider very carefully the interests of Canada. This great Empire, or confederation, contains peoples of diverse races and languages, and they can be kept contented and loyal only by giving them the very greatest local liberty. The French-speaking people of Canada have become loyal Britishers, because they have been allowed to develop naturally. The Boers who fought against us a few years ago, have become loyal upholders of British connection, because South Africa is allowed to develop in its own way. Premier Botha, the hope of the moderate party in South Africa, and the one to whom the centralists refer approvingly these days, understands fully that it is serving the Empire best by caring primarily for South Africa. In a recent manifesto,

Hon. movement of 1849. The preference was the means not of binding the colony more closely to the Mother Country, but of endangering the ties already existing. Many of the friends of Mr. Borden's naval policy are also advocates of mutual preferences between parts of the Empire. Less than a month ago, in a letter read at the annual meeting of the Tariff Reform League in London, Joseph Chamberlain wrote as follows: "The cause of Imperial unity is making rapid strides. The action of Canada marks a great forward step in the common organization of trade, through the establishment of mutual preferences between all parts of the Empire." England could give the kind of preference contemplated by the Chamberlain school only by putting taxes on food, and sacrificing the interests of the English workman. Such an arrangement could not be permanent, and when the preference given to colonial foodstuffs had been repealed, we should have much the same cause for complaint as in 1849.

In the second place the results of restrictions placed on the struggling colonies of 1849 may well give us some idea of the probable results of restrictions placed on our autonomy in 1913 or 1930. The restrictions will, of course, not be the same, but the results will be similar. In 1849 it was the navigation laws; in 1930, it may be restrictions on our trade, imposed by an Imperial parliament sitting in London. Or, of course, such a parliament would contain a few representatives from Canada, but our delegation, even if working together, would be hopelessly outnumbered by the representatives of Great Britain and the other colonies. An Imperial parliament taxing us at will, and interfering with our local trade and other affairs, would be just as distinct a menace to the integrity of the British confederation as was interference in 1849.

I am very much interested in the criticisms of Mr. Ross, partly because he is concerned not about party politics, but about the broader question of British-Canadian relations. For the sake of such British-born Canadians as he, it might be well to point out that the autonomists and the centralists of Canada are equally loyal to British connection, equally loyal to the crown. Their points of view are different, but they are aiming at the same thing, the strengthening of the bonds which hold the Empire together. The centralist thinks the Empire must be held together by bonds of selfish interest, such as tariff preferences would furnish. He has before him the ideal of a revived Roman Empire, in which all authority was centered in Rome, and he believes that, unless authority is centralized in the present British Empire, it will fall to pieces. The autonomist believes that the name "Empire," as applied to Great Britain and such young nations as Canada, Australia and South Africa, is a very unfortunate misnomer, and that all the centralist arguments drawn from the supposed resemblance between the British Empire and the Roman, the Russian, the German, or any other real empire, ancient or modern, are utterly misleading. The modern British Empire, it is growing greater; its peoples are loyal, and are becoming more and more intelligent, because each separate dominion is allowed to manage its own affairs. It is held together not by bonds of selfish interest, but by the more enduring and powerful bonds of sentiment. Only one serious danger threatens this Empire—the schemes of the centralists.

Mr. Ross is very much shocked to learn that any one wishes Canada to choose whether or not to take part in the wars in which Britain engages. It is perfectly certain that Canadians would gladly go to the assistance of the Mother Country in any real emergency, but they claim the right to decide in each case whether it is necessary or desirable to take part in the war. The British government has acquiesced fully in this claim. At the sub-conference on the naval and military defence of the Empire, held in 1909, it was agreed "That each part of the Empire is willing to make its preparations on such lines, as will enable it, should it so desire, to take its share in the general defence of the Empire." In reporting the result of the sub-conference to the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said: "The result is a plan for so organizing the forces of the crown, wherever they are, that while preserving the complete autonomy of each dominion, should the dominions desire to assist in the defence of the Empire in a real emergency, the forces could be rapidly combined into one homogeneous whole."

All my critics object to my deductions from Canadian history of the period 1846-50, and I am very glad they have, for I wish to repeat the very obvious and relevant lessons we may learn from that important period. It is, of course, true that conditions then were in some respects quite different from the conditions of the present time; but there are two periods in history which are exactly alike, and yet we all believe that in periods, unlike in many respects, we may trace the working out of the same great general principles. It is so with 1846-50 and the present. In the first place, the result of giving a preference to Canada which had to be subsequently and yet away, was most disastrous. I may assure Mr. Ross that I think the British government of the day acted quite properly in repealing the corn laws. It was their duty to consider the interests of the workmen of England and the starving thousands of Ireland, rather than the welfare of the few thousand millers, merchants and farmers of Canada; and yet, the results were disastrous for Canada, and were largely instrumental in bringing on the annexa-

tion in connection with his controversy with General Hartsog, and published in the Cape Argus of February 8, he makes this very significant statement: "Not only with me, but I think with all responsible leaders in South Africa, South African interests are the first consideration. With regard to this principle we should all be in agreement."

Moreover, the views I am expressing about history and about the present and future relations of Canada and Great Britain are not more Canadian than British. Plenty of responsible public men, and influential journals in Great Britain, could be quoted against any system of contribution, but the following from the London Times of March 25, 1913, which was quoted by several Canadian papers, will suffice: "No one in this country can tell what permanent policy Mr. Borden has in his mind, but if it is proved to resemble in any way the old and discarded idea of contribution, astonishment both here and throughout the Empire would be great. It is now generally agreed that the system of tribute, for the term is often used, is not only unsound from a constitutional standpoint, but in no way calculated to put the joint resources of the Empire, both moral and material, to their most effective use."

THE EVENING CHIT-CHAT

By RUTH CAMERON

Who am I? Again and again that question comes into my mind, bombarding the fortress of my individuality. "Won't you please tell me all about yourself," writes one letter friend. "I wish you would say your column some day in telling who you are," writes another.

Good friends, I thank you for your interest. It is very sweet of you to care, but if you please I'd rather remain impersonal.

I don't want to tell you how old I am, and whether I'm married or not, and where I went to college, and how many brothers and sisters I have, and whether I'm light or dark, and all that sort of thing. I want you each to settle these things as suits you best. Please imagine me the kind of person you want me to be, and let it go at that.

What I want most is to be a mental friend to all my readers, suggesting lines of thought to them, and when they are willing to take the pen and the pains, receiving suggestions from them in turn.

There is one personal thing about myself that I do want to say, however, and say it as emphatically as I know how. I am a woman. I don't see how anyone can doubt it. When I read over my own things they often sound ultra-feminine to me, and yet again and again I hear the rumor, "Everyone says Ruth Cameron is a man." The only way I can account for this is that the public long ago discovered that some woman's column was written by a man, and was so impressed by this discovery that thereafter they became suspicious of all women's columns. Now that's all nonsense. Listen, my friends. I've been in the newspaper business a good while, and am in a position to know something about the matter. I know of a great many women writing women's columns, and I don't know of more than one case of a man writing under a woman's name. And that was only done for a little while to fill up a gap.

Just one word more. The last letter which I received on this subject said, "Some people think different folks write under the name because it's better some days than others." Perhaps I'm illogical, but it seems to me that is a good proof of the opposite, if the best thoughts of several people were taken, the little chats might be uniformly good. Since they are just the daily output of an ordinary human being, subject to bright days and dull days, and good moods and bad moods, is it not natural that they should be good, bad and indifferent by turns?

No, that's a mistake. I'm one person, and I'm a woman, and for the rest, I'm your friend, and isn't that enough to know?

Ruth Cameron

THE BALKAN BLOUSE
A novelty of such graceful lines as this will surely meet with great favor as soon as the warmer days are in order. The materials are plain and striped linen, and it is a more becoming design than the middie blouse of last season.

THE LAXATIVE FOR MAN AND WOMAN.
THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERTURE WATER
BOTTLED AT THE SPRING, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

THE WHITEWASHING OF LADY MACBETH

Famous French Advocate Attempts to Vindicate Her Action

CITES BARBARITY OF TIME AS JUSTIFICATION

Spring is with us, and spring-cleaning. An odor of paint and whitewash pervades the air. Paris has caught the contagion, for l'Université des Annales has been whitewashing, and the subjects it has chosen for its vital vigor have been two Shakespearean characters.

Last month the academician, M. Jean Richepin, was busy with Macbeth. In true masculine and Shakespearean manner he placed the onus of Duncan's murder on the shoulders of Macbeth's wife, whom he depicted as a monster of ambition, cruelty, and crime, a veritable Gorgon.

Now M. Henri-Robert, a famous avocat, takes up the brush for the benefit of Lady Macbeth.

The avocat's performance was artistic and picturesque, all aglow with French gaiety and wit. He cited as witnesses on his client's behalf the barbarity of the times—the eleventh century—in which she lived, the feud which for three generations had existed between her family and Duncan's, and the King's base ingratitude to her husband, his general, Macbeth, who had three times saved him out of his enemy's hand. Duncan had rewarded Macbeth's courage and loyalty by passing over his right—recognized by Scottish law—to succeed Duncan on the throne in favor of the King's own little son, whom minority legally excluded from the succession.

The Alluring Widow.
These points and many others Lady Macbeth's counsel obviously found in the chronicles of Holinshed and Boethius. Here, too, he claimed to have discovered the fascinating and curiously modern portrait which he painted of his client: not as a Gorgon nor as a hard-featured masculine virago does he depict her, but as a graceful, delicate British woman, a seductive widow of Saxon type, fair-haired, blue-eyed, fine-featured, whose first husband had been brutally slain by Duncan's grandfather, King Malcolm II. This alluring widow Henri-Robert arrays in becoming black and a long crepe veil, such as might be worn by a modern woman. In it to Holinshed or to Boethius that we are indebted for this graceful and pathetic detail, so irresistible in its appeal to the fashionable ladies at l'Université des Annales?

At any rate, it is the chroniclers who tell us that this beautiful, winsome woman, after her first husband's murder, fled from her castle, bearing with her her only child, a frail infant son, whom she adopted, and to whom Shakespeare makes her allude in words of motherly tenderness. Her delicate boy died during his mother's flight. A year later her only brother was assassinated by order of King Malcolm. Then the lonely, childless widow took refuge in Rome. There her sorrowing beauty attracted the governor, Macbeth, who married her.

It is needless to point out how widely Henri-Robert's charming portrait of his client differs from Shakespeare's. But it was on the authority of Shakespeare himself that the advocate proceeded to exonerate Lady Macbeth from the guilt of having first conceived the idea of murdering Duncan. Indeed, not even Richepin could deny that the crime originated in the witches' prophecy made to Macbeth.

Of the Killing of Kings.
Alone in her castle of Inverness, languishing in the traditional boredom of a mediæval chateleine, one day, as she gazed through her narrow window, Lady Macbeth saw a mailed horseman spurting up the hill in hot haste. He bore the famous letter from Macbeth telling his wife how the witches had hailed him King of Scotland. Before the receipt of this letter not even Shakespeare would lead us to suppose that any idea of murdering Duncan had ever entered Lady Macbeth's mind. The crime did not originate with her, neither did she commit it. When about to strike she was overcome with pity.

Had he not resembled My father as he slept, I had done 't. And even if she herself had struck the blow, those who, placed in the advocate's shoes, would say "kill a king? Kings were to be killed. The first king known to history was a fortunate soldier who made short work of an inconvenient predecessor. Philosophers have found one of the origins of kingship in the tradition connected with the mysterious Lake of Neml, near Rome. There of the priestess Diana's temple held office until his successor came and murdered him. At this point Henri-Robert, made a brief but eloquent digression: he referred to Bourget's and Chateaubriand's poetic descriptions of the rock-girt mountain lake of Neml; he cited also Renan's drama, "Le Pretre de Neml," had he been addressing an English audience he would doubtless have alluded to Dr.

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Prayer's description of that ancient rite in the opening pages of "The Golden Bough."

The Penalty of Regicide.
If to kill a monarch was justifiable, then the character and history of Duncan were not such as to exempt him from the usual royal fate; he was an unambiguous tyrant, whose weak, vacillating nature fitted him rather for the cloister than the throne.

If some Scottish law court of the eleventh century had convicted Lady Macbeth of ridding the world of this bloodthirsty potentate, what was the extreme penalty they could have exacted from her? M. Henri-Robert has discovered that in the Scottish code of that day the life of the King of Scotland was valued at 1,000 cows or 2,000 shillings. Had Lady Macbeth, therefore, been found guilty, a fine of 3,000 shillings would have been the utmost penalty she could be required to pay. Her recent judge, M. Richepin, so the advocate reminded his hearers, had been still more lenient than mediæval Scottish law, for he had but condemned the criminal to receive a kiss. "I fear," added Henri-Robert, "that Richepin was inclining to crime. For he certainly ought not to have said to an audience of women who adored him: 'She is guilty. I condemn her to be kissed by me.'"

The advocate's posthumous acquittal of his fair client was received with rounds of applause, which continued until after the lecturer had left the building.—London Chronicle.

ANOTHER BOOK BY THE KAISER'S SON

Worship of the Sword is Key-note of Crown Prince's Volume

ROYAL COMMENTS ARE RECEIVING CRITICISM

Another book has just been published by the Crown Prince, which is certain to excite more attention than his first work of hunting reminiscences, Opus No. 2 is entitled, "Germany in Arms." It is a small folio size and containing 20 pictures of soldiers and sailors in all the uniforms of the Fatherland, the work of well-known military artists. Interspersed among the pictures are about 30 pages of letters, written by various officers friends of the Crown Prince.

While responsible for the whole, the Crown Prince himself writes an introduction, and some remarks, historical and otherwise, about the Gardes du Corps. His hunting reminiscences were quite harmless, because they did not touch politics, even remotely, and told on nobody's susceptibilities. In this book the Imperial editor asserts that Germany, more than any other land, has to trust to its armaments, and that as its geographical position is unfavorable, and as all nations do not regard Germany with affection, the country has the sacred duty imposed on its ways to maintain its army and navy in a state of readiness. "Only in this way, relying on our good sword, can we maintain the place in the sun which is ours, but which will not be voluntarily conceded to us."

Conflict Only Delayed.
The Crown Prince goes on to say

that diplomacy may delay the conflict for a season, but those in responsible positions must know that once a gigantic conflagration is lighted, it is not so easy to extinguish.

"Until the destruction of the world the sword will always remain the deciding factor."

Speaking of the delight of riding to an attack, the Prince says there is one delight still greater, namely, that of meeting the enemy at the end of the gallop, and the fight for life and death. Often in such rides he has heard a comrade say, "Donnerwetter! If this were only serious." And the Prince in the ecstasy of military rapture cries out with Horace, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

The Prince is very severe on luxurious living if practiced by soldiers. He asserts that good work is better than great wealth, and nowadays one too seldom asks how his wealth has been acquired. This hunt for riches threatens to dislocate our old and venerable traditions, says the Prince. Things once regarded as unfair or disreputable are now passed over without a word. "Peace at Any Price."

This seeking after wealth, in the Prince's opinion, can affect the prestige and honor of a nation. For the acquiring of wealth peace is required, peace at any price—and history shows us, says the Imperial moralist, that those states which in the decisive hour have allowed mercantile interests to influence them have miserably gone to destruction.

There can be little doubt that the Prince, whose remarks might have come harmlessly enough from a young officer in a less prominent position, will be severely criticized for saying that the sword is the ultima ratio of the nations, and that a battle for death or life is the most beautiful thing in the world. On the other hand, he is sure to have enthusiastic supporters in great number who will admire the fine military flavor of his somewhat commonplace ideas.

In an island country and a maritime Empire, all warfare tends sooner or later to become amphibious. Therefore a close, intimate, and flexible co-operation between the forces on land and sea is necessary if they are to develop their full power on either element.—Mr. Winston Churchill.

REAL "LITTLE DORRIT" DIED IN ENGLAND

Mrs. Cooper Was Prototype of Well Known Dickensian Character

Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, a prototype of Charles Dickens and the original of "Little Dorrit," died at Southgate, England, a few days ago, within seven months of her 100th birthday. She had many recollections of the happy times she and Dickens had spent together. She was called "Little Dorrit" by the novelist long before he wrote his tenderly romantic novel.

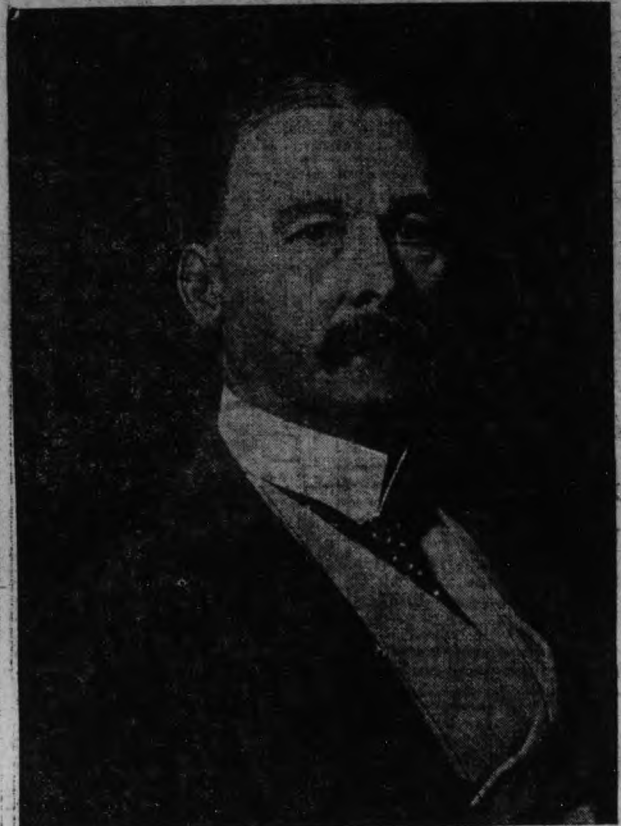
"I was always 'Dorrit' to him," she once told a friend. "He was so fond of nicknames, and he used to say 'I will write a book about you and call it Little Dorrit.'"

But although she no doubt inspired the novel, the adventures of Little Dorrit as the child of a Marshalsea had no foundation in fact as regards Mrs. Cooper. For she first met Dickens at Johnson street, Clarendon Square, and their boy and girl friendship only matured later at Sunbury, where her parents were farmers. She could recall the days when Dickens, who was a few years her senior, used to visit her home at Sunbury. After hard work in the gallery of the House of Commons or long hours of study in his chambers (which he shared with R. C. Milnes, Mrs. Cooper's brother), he would rush off each Saturday with the Sunbury coach to spend a rural week-end. At such times he would give full play to the mischievous instincts of his boyhood—bird-nesting, egg-stalling, "rabbit-ho-ho" and bird-catching.

Mrs. Cooper never grew old so far as dress was concerned, for she was always a lively little lady, with a sweet face and beautiful white hair, with a fondness for a "young woman's" style even at 90 years of age. When nearly 50 she took part in a tableau-vivant as Princess Pansiflor, and when 85 she opened a charity bazaar for the poor boys of Islington.

You Will See Us in the parade tomorrow. Victoria Steam Laundry. Under new management.

HOURS WITH NATION BUILDERS



D. R. Wilkie President of Canadian Bankers' Association
(By W. A. CRAICK.)

A good many legislative doctors have been deep in consultation at Ottawa during the past winter over the ailments of a certain financial bill. They have diagnosed its maladies in every possible way, sounded its lungs, taken its temperature repeatedly, applied the X-rays to its limbs and in short done all those things that are necessary for a complete understanding of the case. One has suggested this cure and another that, while a third has recommended a special remedy of his own invention.

Among the practitioners taking part in this notable clinic, was a very distinguished individual, who seemed to be a recognized authority in one branch of medical science and whose opinions evidently carried great weight with a certain section of the profession. He moved about the operating table on which the invalid lay with imposing bearing, spoke in a tone of command and appeared to dominate the proceedings to a considerable extent. There was a certain suavity about his manner that brushed aside opposition and yet there was about him a decidedly arrogant air that bade fair now and then to involve him in trouble with some of the other doctors.

But a truce to further allegory. The patient which has been receiving so much attention, is the old Dominion Bank Bill, which has come back to the hospital for special treatment after ten years' service. The doctors are the members of the committee on banking and the representatives of those interests, which have something at stake in the legislation. The specially dignified practitioner, who has been taking such a prominent part in the proceedings, is Mr. D. R. Wilkie, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association. In his capacity as head of the latter organization, he has been in virtual charge of the lobby which the banking inter-

ests of the country have been putting up over this important legislation. The chief officer of the Bankers' Association looks the part. An actor wishing to portray the head of a great banking institution to the life could seek no better model than Mr. Wilkie. He wears all the earmarks of a financial magnate. From the crown of his well-brushed head to the soles of his polished shoes, he is the smooth, well-groomed man of the boardroom and the "millionaire" club. The English accent, the aristocratic bearing, the imposing manner, all add to the general effect and fit in naturally with the dignified position which Mr. Wilkie occupies in banking circles.

Yet however important his standing to-day, this man who has been giving weighty advice to the committee on banking started his career humbly enough fifty years ago. His father was the rector of the Quebec high school and in the Ancient Capital on December 17, 1846, Daniel Robert was born. At fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to the banking business under the late James Stevenson, general manager of the Quebec Bank, when no doubt he had to undertake all those commonplace duties which fall to the lot of juniors. At twenty, however, he was deemed sufficiently well versed in banking affairs to be placed in charge of the Bank's branch at St. Catharines. At twenty-six, he attained to the dignity of manager of the Toronto branch, in succession to the late H. C. Hammond, who had become first general manager of the Bank of Hamilton.

Then came the founding of the Imperial Bank in 1874 by a group of Toronto capitalists. Led by the late H. S. Howland, Wilkie, a capable manager they listened to the praises of D. R. Wilkie, who had been in the bank since its inception, and invited him to take control of the infant institution. He accepted and immediately formed that connection with the Imperial which has lasted without a break to the present day.

The start was humble enough. By dint of a little skilful negotiating he arranged a merger of the Niagara District Bank of St. Catharines with the new Bank, thus giving the latter three branches at the outset. The Toronto office was opened in small premises on Toronto street. So inadequate were the facilities provided that the Bank did not even boast the possession of a vault. At this close of the day's business, Mr. Wilkie would put the cash and securities in a satchel and flanked by his two or three clerks would march down to the Quebec Bank and there lock up the money in the vault belonging to that institution.

From such small beginnings the present Imperial Bank with its seven million dollars capital and its six score branches in all parts of Canada has grown. Small wonder that its general manager, who also succeeded to the presidency in 1906, expands his chest and adds fresh dignity to his appearance daily. It is something to have climbed from the bottom rung of the ladder to be head of one of the foremost banks of the country, not to mention having practically made the bank itself, and Mr. Wilkie is not without sufficient vanity to be proud of this achievement.

As a banker, the president of the Imperial belongs to the conservative school. He is cautious almost to the point of nervousness. Among the larger bankers of the country he is said to be the first to smell a squall, and the first to shorten sail when it approaches. This trait, while it may tend to hamper progress at times, is a healthy one and serves to establish public confidence in his judgment. At the same time Mr. Wilkie has not been entirely obsessed by the spirit of caution, for he ventured into the new and untrodden West ahead of many of his rivals. His confidence in the future of that part of the Dominion overcame any fears he might have entertained at the rashness of his proceeding.

A banker first, last and all the time,

LACK OF EXERCISE Brings on Troubles which are Best Corrected by

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Man was intended to live an active, outdoor life, and his digestive system was modeled accordingly. Indoor work with hands on head, long hours sitting or standing still, especially in air that's none too good, slow down the healthy activities of stomach, liver, kidneys, and the millions of tiny skin glands.

Constipation, headaches, indigestion, biliousness, rheumatism and similar troubles follow.

Then the worth of that good old reliable family medicine, **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills**, is appreciated. Though it has been in use for over half a century, modern science has not been able to devise a safer or better cleanser for the whole system.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are largely vegetable in composition, free from any harmful drug, and mild yet most effective in their action. They are "Mother's standby" in hundreds of homes because they nip in the bud so many of the common ailments.

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TEA AT ITS BEST

Its garden freshness and fine flavour are protected by the sealed lead packet, which keeps the goodness in, and all contamination out.

BLACK, MIXED & GREEN.

with his mind wrapped up in the success of the institution which he virtually founded and has brought to its present stage of prosperity, Mr. Wilkie has not diffused his energies in other directions. He has not figured as a public man, a philanthropist, a collector or a connoisseur, all of which would have diverted his attention from the main object in view. He has worked hard and persistently, content to make the bank the monument of his prowess. This does not necessarily mean that he has no outside interests. He has served as president of the Toronto Board of Trade; he has taken part quietly in philanthropic work and he has patronized art and artists to a limited extent; but these have been mere bubbles on the surface of his existence.

In the bank itself he is the main-spring, the face and the hands, or in vulgar parlance "the whole works." While he has associated with him several able directors and has secured the services of a number of capable bankers, he is yet so much the dominating spirit in the institution that he counts for very much. He keeps his fingers on every movement of the machine and delegates only as much power to others as he is physically unable to exercise himself.

It takes a strong constitution to enable a man to accomplish all that Mr. Wilkie gets through in the day's work. Were he a less robust specimen of humanity, his life might exhibit more variety. As it is, he is a vigorous worker, capable of long feats of endurance, and never troubled with any of the ailments that put a stop to the exertions of less fortunate individuals. It is this capacity for work that has caused him to undertake more of the details of management than most officials in his position would have attempted.

For recreation he essays golf, and at this long-distance game he is something more than a mere dabber. He is one of the veterans of the "Toronto links," where his peculiar style of play makes him a conspicuous figure during the golf season. He swings his clubs with a Wilkieque flourish, follows along with vigorous military strides and delights in bantering his opponent unmercifully. The love of the game is ingrained in his character, and he is a host to his players at the end of his hospitable table, he indulges this trait to his heart's content and is never more pleased than when he can "put one over on his friends." That he does not always appreciate having the tables turned on himself is perhaps not to be wondered at.

When the new Imperial Bank notes were issued with the head of the Prince of Wales on them, one of his friends approached him at the club and congratulated him on their artistic merit, adding: "That was a real stunt of yours. You're a real director." The picture of your baby director? The reference to the recent appointment of the young Toronto millionaire, Mr. Cawthra Mulock, to the board of the Imperial Bank, was appreciated by those within hearing, but it is said Mr. Wilkie did not altogether relish the joke.

A red-hot imperialist, Mr. Wilkie may be depended upon to uphold British traditions in Canada, while taking a deep interest in national development. He is a strong believer in the value of the Canadian mint and is an advocate of the extension of gold coinage.

THE BASIS OF VALUE

By GEORGE MATHEW ADAMS

No matter how successful you may become—no matter to what extent you may use your abilities—you are only worth while to the extent that you contribute definite value to the world.

Your sole Value in this World is your Value to other people.

This Truth works out no matter where you place it. The more selfish a business man gets, the less successful he is, and the less he contributes. The only reason that any business man remains in business at all is because what he has to sell has some Value to someone.

Your sole Value in this World is your Value to other people.

On the other hand, you as a Human Being are bound to distribute light as the sun distributes its rays, in just the proportion that you make every part useful and valuable to somebody else. For Unselfishness is the Mother, Father—all the ancestors of Success.

Your sole Value in this World is your Value to other people.

There are many Wilkies, Grumbles, Rickers in that world who vaguely imagine that the World owes them a Living. Nothing could be further from the truth. The World owes no man a Living. Every man owes the world a Living and only as he contributes that living does he share in any part of what the World naturally returns in Happiness, Good Works and lasting Satisfaction.

Your sole Value in this World is your Value to other people.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

That Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, sought to escape by disguising himself in woman's clothing, is declared to be an utter fabrication by Casper Knobel, the only survivor of the little band of Union soldiers who effected the capture of the southern statesman. Mr. Knobel, now a citizen of Philadelphia, will begin his seventh year to-morrow, having been born in Switzerland on May 24, 1846. As a boy in his native mountain republic, his sympathies were with the North in the titanic struggle then raging in the United States, and at eighteen he came to America and joined the Union army. He was a member of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry in 1863, and in May of that year the commander, with headquarters at Madison, Ga., received word that Jefferson Davis was supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity. Mr. Knobel recently told of the capture of the Confederate president in the following language:

"After three days and nights of hard riding we were told that a party was camped about a mile and a half from Abbeville. Our band scattered into squads of fourteen men each to search for the campers. We found them in a tent, and I was the first to recognize Davis. I leveled my rifle at him and he surrendered at once, without protest. Mrs. Davis had thrown a skirt about her husband's shoulders as a protection against the chilly night air, and this probably gave rise to the absurd and baseless story about his fleeing in feminine clothing. There is not a word of truth in the yarn."

Baron Shaw of Dunfermline, who has been prominent in organizing the British arrangements for the celebration of the Anglo-American peace centenary, was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, sixty-three years ago to-day. He has been solicitor-general, lord advocate and a lord of appeal for Scotland, and has been a leader in Scottish educational movements. It was Lord Shaw who proposed the acquisition by the British government of Sulgrave Manor, the Northamptonshire seat of the Washington family, as a permanent memorial to George Washington.



FOR A GROWING GIRL

This design is graceful and easily managed by weaver and laundress. The material is one of the new cotton weaves with a rough surface, white and colored being used as shown in the sketch.

The striped pieces are of linen with the colored facings. White pearl buttons and an enamelled leather belt are used.

DRINK CURE A MIRACLE?

No, Just Sound Science.

Many drunkards are sent to jail when what they need is medicine. Drink has undermined their constitutions, inflamed their stomachs and nerves until the craving must be satisfied if it is not removed by a scientific prescription like Samaria.

Samaria Prescription stops the craving, restores the shaking nerves, builds up the health and appetite and renders drink distasteful, even nauseous. It is odorless and tasteless and dissolves instantly in tea, coffee or food. It can be given with or without the patient's knowledge.

Read what it did for Mrs. G., of Vancouver:

"I was so anxious to get my husband cured that I went up to Harrison's Drug Store and got your remedy there. I had no trouble giving it without his knowledge. I greatly thank you for all the peace and happiness that it brought me. I was according to what he would spend in drinking. The cure of drink was putting me into my grave, but now I feel so happy and everything seems so different and bright. May the Lord be with you and help you in curing the evil. I don't want my name published. Now if you know of any unfortunate needing Samaria treatment, tell him or her my family or friends about it. If you have any friend or relative who is forming the drink habit, help him to release himself from its clutches. Write to-day."

A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE of Samaria Prescription with booklet giving full particulars, testimonials, price, etc., will be sent absolutely free and postpaid in plain sealed package to anyone asking for it and mentioning nothing in the way of name or address. Write to-day. The Samaria Co., Dept. 75, 49 Colborne St., Toronto, Canada; also for sale at Hall & Co.'s Drug Store, corner Yates and Douglas Streets, Victoria, B. C.

EULOGIZES WORK OF CANADIAN WRITER

Daily Chronicle Praises the Shrewdness and Freshness of Political Studies by Gadsby

SOME SPECIMENS OF HIS WORK IN ENGLAND

Vignettes of Front-Benchers on Both Sides of the House; Aspect and Manner

That H. F. Gadsby, the well-known Canadian journalist and political writer, is appreciated in England as well as on this side of the water, is shown by the following eulogy which appeared in the London Chronicle two weeks ago:

Mr. H. F. Gadsby, a brilliant Canadian journalist, came over to England last year to study our political problems on the spot, and to watch parliament at work. He is a very shrewd, penetrating observer, with remarkable powers of assimilation and a gift for rapidly sizing up a personality and getting quickly to the heart of a situation. He has presented his impressions of the Old Country and its ways in a series of clever articles published in the Toronto Star. They are written with great vivacity. Mr. Gadsby has a bright and animated style, with a relish of wit. It has something of the unconventionalism and the spring-like freshness of the free colonial life. Before we quote some extracts from Mr. Gadsby's articles, it is necessary to premise that he is a keen Liberal and an uncompromising free trader. Of all British statesmen he is most drawn to Mr. Lloyd George. But he fully realizes that it is Mr. Asquith who is the central stone on which the edifice of the Liberal government reposes.

The Men in Front.

"Asquith, Lloyd George, Churchill: These are the men in front. Of the three, Premier Asquith is the greatest. He is the inspiring, the driving force of the government. He moulds and fuses what must always be the clashing opinions of the advanced thinkers who make up any Liberal party which is true to its name. He rules with a firm but gentle hand, and does what no other man in England could do—keeps Winston Churchill and Lloyd George in their places and makes them do teamwork instead of grand-stand play. Asquith is not stingy in sharing honors. His nature is not only generous but forgiving. It sticks in the Tory crop that such a great man as Asquith should not belong to their party. He represents the flavor of Oxford culture.

"Asquith has done more for democracy in his four years than Cromwell or Gladstone did in their whole lives. If his government falls it will be because Asquith refused to do too much for England in too short a time. Like stout old Sir Richard Grenville, his motto is 'Fight on!' Asquith is stout, clean-shaven, and florid. With his strongly-carved face and dignified manner he looks like an archbishop. His bent is intellectual. He takes great things to his heart. Like Napoleon, he picks his captains well. Asquith is as thrifty of words as our old friend Euclid.

So much for the prime minister. Here is a little etching of the chancellor of the exchequer:

"Enter Lloyd George, with his ruthless logic, his glittering paradoxes, his epigrams. There is a whip-crack in every sentence. The House always sits up when the chancellor opens his mouth. He is the most heckled man in parliament, but he lives on it. Like Bill Juggins, he gives 'em their answer. And so it goes, the little man taking on all comers, and begging for more.

"Lloyd George is a Viking polished down. In his speeches there is no wind, no padding; it is full measure pressed down and running over. His voice is high, clear, silvery and it stirs like a trumpet."

Mr. Bonar Law's Canadian birth does not protect him from the criticisms of the Canadian writer.

"Arthur Balfour's aureles are not in danger from the New Brunswick style of Bonar Law. A long, dry speech from a dry man."

Mr. Balfour is "all grace and finish: he seems to be looking at life over his shoulders, a debonair philosopher, who plays with fate as with a bubble." Mr. Balfour has "a prodigious gift of good-temper, which pours wine and oil into everybody's troubles. The sun always shines through his satire."

Mr. Churchill "has gravity and assurance far beyond his years. A wearied Atlas in manner. He speaks only for great occasions, and I don't know any occasion too great for Winston Churchill. He has adored whatever he has touched—journalism, war correspondence, the biography of his father, politics."

Sir Edward Carson's speeches "may taste sweet to the Ulster tongue, but there is no real nourishment for rebels in them. Sir Edward has the good old Sergeant Buxton style. He is a master of oblique, inventive, F. E. Smith does the light comedy. He shrugs his shoulders, he smiles, he smiles, catches a thought, and chases it like a butterfly. He is no more responsible than Mr. Skimpole, but like that gentleman he is a lawyer, making his point and getting his own way."

Mr. Hannar Greenwood is described as a "dyed-in-the-wool Canadian, fast colors, Canuck clean through, and warranted not to run in the wash."

A Liberal Jester.

Mr. Gadsby found the House of Commons so terribly in earnest that he was grateful to anyone who exhibited any gaiety of spirit!

"Mr. Joseph King is the official jester of the Liberal party. Whether it is

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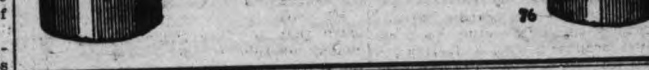
Makes You Ready For Every Emergency.

IT is not a wise thing to wait until one is drenched in a heavy rainstorm before buying an umbrella.

Nor is it a wise thing to wait until an emergency arises before buying a bottle of Hennessy Brandy. The wise man keeps a bottle of Hennessy Brandy always in the house for emergencies, just as he keeps his umbrella handy for rainy days.

Would an accident or sudden illness catch YOU unprepared?

Get a bottle of Hennessy Brandy NOW, while the shops are open!



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Harnessed to an attractive sales letter is a wonderful propelling force for retail or wholesale business. It has no local limitations—goes where your salesman can't go—sees people your salesman can't see. Our Multigraph Letters are an exact imitation of type-writing—at a fraction of the cost. Afford us the pleasure of quoting prices for a complete service of letters, envelope addressing, etc.

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mild banter, subtle innuendo, urbane wit, or broad comedy. Mr. King can always deliver the goods. His methods are those of Dan Daly. On the whole, Mr. King is a great success in the role of comic relief to a deadly serious parliament. As such I have great pleasure in moving him a vote of thanks.

Leaving personal appreciations, let us read what Mr. Gadsby has to say about the aspect and manner of the House of Commons:

"It is above the gateway on both sides of the House that you get the good old trusted parliamentary traditions, customs and sentiments which make up your preconceived picture of the British parliament. Here you find the frock coat and silk hats and tall collars and all the other stately gear of parliament's palmier days before the common people took hold.

"Here, also, you get the English undress which is not to be had in North America, the English which is music to

hear, the precise college English, well weighed, beautifully modulated, which gives every consonant its due and every vowel its just quantity. It's a maxim of health with your educated Englishman to keep his head warm, his feet cool, and his vowels well regulated. The only fault I have to find is their treatment of the letter 'r.' Culchah seems to have nothing but slights for this unfortunate symbol."

The Key to Success is qualification. The genuine imported Hummer and Pilsener Beer, 10c per glass, are a splendid success at The Kaiserhof.

Some clergymen seem to fear people are turning immoderately to sport. I believe we cry too much, and we should be better Christians if we learn to laugh a little. —Frederick W. J. Henderson.

You Will See Us in the parade to-morrow. Victoria Steam Laundry, under new management.

ESQUIMALT

We have for sale the corner of Lyall and Wellington streets, size 54x120. There are two houses on the property, one of six rooms renting at \$30 per month and one of five rooms renting at \$15 per month. This is quite close to cars and the site of the new dry dock.

Price \$5000

Goods easy terms can be arranged.

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Members Real Estate Exchange.
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Fire Insurance Written. Money to Loan.

Quadra Street

Between Hillside and King's Road, splendid lot, 50x133 to lane; 7-roomed house, revenue \$30 per month.

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Terms 1/4 cash, balance 1 and 2 Years at 7 per cent.
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VICTORIA CARNIVAL WEEK—Aug. 4 to 9, 1913

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One of the choicest lots on this street, situated in the first block from Oak Bay carline. Size 50x132. \$2,100 cash, or can arrange for part cash and balance in 6 months.

This is certainly a snap at the price.

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Lot 52x120. Close to Uplands car line. Terms, cash \$250, balance 6, 12, 18 months. Price \$1500

STUART G. CAMPBELL
212 Pemberton Block

SUBDIVISION

TEN ACRES of beautiful land overlooking Cordova Bay. Close to Cordova road. The property has a nice southern slope with a beautiful view of the Straits and Cordova Bay. One-third cash, balance 9 and 18 months. Price \$9500

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The Gorge
The Centre of the Chief Holiday Attraction

B. C. Electric Railway Company, Ltd.

Light and Power Department.

\$200 CASH.

Balance \$20 Monthly.
4-roomed cottage on high and dry lot, 50x112, with chicken run and fenced. Close to Douglas St.
PRICE ONLY \$2000.

BRITISH CANADIAN HOME BUILDERS
312-315 Sayward Building
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Oak Bay Home

A first-class nine-roomed house on Cranmore Street. Uncommonly well built. \$5,500

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1007 Government St.
Phone 86

PACIFIC COAST MAKING READY

Changes of Many Sorts Expected to Follow Opening of Panama Canal

WHAT UNITED STATES PORTS ARE ATTEMPTING

Approximately Cities of Coast Are Together Spending Fifty Millions of Dollars

The Coast cities are deep in the throes of house-cleaning and re-furnishing preparatory to the opening of the Panama Canal. Nothing shall block the path to the home doorstep, and so shallow harbors are being dredged; jetties, sea walls, and breakwaters are rising from the deep, and canals and waterways are being sent far back into the land. The enormity of the work undertaken reminds one of the ambitious Lilliputians of Gulliver fame. Ambitious realty men have often erected whole cities—platted lots, erected a brick schoolhouse, a village church, a bank, and a hotel—all complete and doomed to decay. Seemingly on the Coast cities are covering their tide flats with factories and warehouses, the first for future buzzing machinery and the latter for some millions of Wenatchee apples en route to London. California line, Fresno raisins, Bakerfield oil, and oranges from Redlands. However, the Coast is not planning a wildcat scheme, for the money is in its pocket and the guests are surely going to follow the new water route through the canal if only to attend San Francisco's special party in 1915.

Approximately, the cities of the Coast are together spending \$50,000,000 on harbor improvement. Los Angeles, situated some twenty miles from the ocean, is quite as intent on sitting on the proverbial band and letting her feet hang over as her rivals. And so she is spending \$2,000,000, and contemplating spending \$7,000,000 more on a breakwater and inner harbor with twenty-five miles of municipal wharfage. Oakland is spending \$2,500,000 for an inner harbor of her own. San Diego and Tacoma will improve their already wonderful natural harbors, and San Francisco plans to invest \$9,000,000 in docks and waterways. Portland's programme involves an expenditure of \$2,500,000 in her attempt to reach ocean waters. Seattle, sprawling over its hills like a fast-growing child, suddenly discovered that for a slight expenditure of \$20,000,000 its great fresh-water lakes, a stone's throw from the Sound waters, could be transformed into a

valuable inner harbor. These lakes are free from tides, will give 100 miles of shore for factories and wharves, and their fresh water will release the destructive bacteria from the hulls of deep-sea vessels. Humboldt Bay, Coos Bay, San Luis Obispo, and Gray's Harbor are also making prodigious plans of their own.

The Old Domestic Order. Just now the Pacific Coast housewife inwardly enjoys telling her troubles in the matter of house servants, but isn't it possible that her supposed abuse will be more stinging and pronounced after the canal opens and gives her new brands? She may then go back to the days of memory when she depended entirely on the Oriental and his variegated quality of service.

Ling Chu relieves the housewife of one responsibility because he prefers to take his big basket on his arm, go to market, and his own catering for the table. If he is devoted to the household he can drive a better bargain than any American. "Me no buy oranges today. Velly high. You heap cheat!" he will admonish the shopkeeper, and continue his rounds until he finds the best goods in the cheapest place. This daily repetition of Oriental threats keeps him amused, and gives him a great sense of superiority over the cowering truck farmer.

The good Chinese cook is strict in his duty to his kitchen domicile, and does his work regularly and quietly. He adores company and covers the vegetables with strange carving or twists the spiral of frosting dainties about one's cake with "Welcome to our home," or the date of the year over the top. The hostess is never exactly sure what the message of the cake will read, and not wishing to displease faithful Chu Sun, withholds her curiosity and worry until the fatal moment after salad and before dessert.

The Chinaman does not study or seek world knowledge beyond the pantry. In the evenings he sits quietly for hours smoking a long pipe or gives a poker party in his room for three friends with ambulating inclinations. Loud clacks and guttural snatches of argument accompany each new deal. Poker is his besetting vice, and upsets the savings-bank account of weeks of penurious living.

A "bad Chink" is the type of man who makes dire threats with the bread knife and figures largely in cheap literature. His threats are rarely paid to anyone within biting distance, and are more a matter of assertion of authority in his own sanctified domain—the kitchen. If he is a villain at heart his plans will be deep-seated and probably result in raids on the larder or a mutual-benefit arrangement with the grocer rather than murder, burglary, or arson. Past ancestral training directs him to secretly kill the favorite black cat, which animal he holds as the root of all evil.

Expressions of affection rarely come to the surface in the stolid Chinese, but his right feelings will be discovered when he finds some old photograph of the lady of the house and carefully tucks it on the wall of his room. About forty years ago some one began to teach the Oriental not to expectorate on half-damp clothes before ironing. On the fourth of July he loves to shoot the festive firecracker, and on New Year's Day he brings lily buds, presents of ivory carved boxes or bags of Chinese nuts and white candy—the latter strongly suggestive of kerosene. The typical Chinese laundryman may be seen about the streets of Western cities any day, usually driving a yellow wagon behind a weakened white horse. When the snow falls he stays behind shop doors, for the humor of the American boy culminates in the act of hitting a Chink with a snowball. Even older men rather delight in playing tricks on some poor old Oriental with a half knowledge of English and a desire for hard work and ultimate riches.

The other type of Coast servant, the Japanese, has essentially different characteristics. He is neat, orderly and ambitious—always ambitious for greener things. In fifty years it is quite certain that Japan will be composed of a senate chamber holding one-half of her citizens, while the rest will be divided between the professions of lawyer, divine, doctor, and newspaper editor. To the Japanese youth who enters upon housework the employment is merely a means to an educational end.

The Coast has long been required to look to the East for promotion capital and for new people to help in its growth. The poverty-stricken Asiatic has not been admitted in great numbers owing to his unsuitability. In 1912 only 2,419 immigrants entered San Francisco and 1,839 entered Seattle, as compared to the 637,000 who landed at New York. With the opening of the canal the length of the trip from Europe to the Pacific Coast will about equal the long trip from the Orient to the same coast, and immigration from Europe will be as much of a possibility as immigration from the apparently nearer Asiatic countries.

Each state legislature is interested in the problem, for each has appointed committees to do all they can for the new horde of peoples to come. They will prepare books in a score of foreign tongues which will explain the agricultural possibilities of different parts of the Coast, and send these broadcasts. When the new people ac-

Fairfield Estate Lots

BEECHWOOD AVE.—50x105, close to cars.	Price \$1,900
BROOKE ST.—50x120, facing south	\$2,000
CHAPMAN ST.—50x141, extra good value	\$2,150
CHESTER ST.—50x104, north of Dallas Road	\$3,150
HAMLEY ST.—45x150, very good buying	\$1,800
HOWE ST.—50x113, on the high ground	\$2,800
HARBINGER AVE.—50x148, close in	\$2,850
LINDEN AVE.—47x110, between Oxford and Chapman	\$2,600
LINDEN AVE.—60x158, south of Fairfield	\$3,750
MOSS ST.—30x120, between Oxford and May	\$2,420

GOOD TERMS ON ANY OF THE ABOVE

P. R. BROWN

1112 BROAD STREET

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New house of 9 rooms; garage, barn, stable and all conveniences; two large lots; big flower garden. \$5000
6-roomed house, corner lot, close to Esquimalt contemplated dock improvement. \$7000
DUNSMUIR STREET LOT—Nice level lot, all in grass. \$2250
13 acres overlooking Elk Lake, per acre. \$317
Furnished houses at \$4100 and \$3300.

Sheep Run For Sale

Approximately 700 acres, of which 600 are fenced. SALT WATER frontage on Sooke Harbor. Large LAKE with excellent trout fishing. This property would make a fine sheep run. C. N. R. station 5 minutes from the property. Valuable timber. Price low. For particulars, apply

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Keep Victoria men busy by purchasing your Interior Finish, Windows, Doors, etc., locally.
We carry a large and carefully selected stock and can give delivery on Detail Mouldings, Stock or Special Sash, etc., Fir Mantels, Tiles, Grates, etc.
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Think How Long You've Bothered with That Same Old Corn

Perhaps you have pared it an hundred times and seen it grow again. You have daubed it with liquids, maybe. Or used old-time plasters. And the corn remains as bothersome as ever. It will remain until you treat it in a scientific way. Other folks do this:

A is the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn. B stops the pain and keeps the wax from spreading. C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable. D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

Sold by Druggists—15c and 25c per package
Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunions Plasters.
(122) Bauer & Black, Chicago & New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

We Make Your Old Shoes As Near Like New As Possible

THAT'S OUR BUSINESS. Years of practice have brought us near the perfection mark and you will find that our work and materials will stand a severe test.

A trial order will convince you, and if we fail to satisfy you it will be a most unusual incident, no matter how exacting you may be.

F. WEST Electrical Shoe Shop, 646 Fort St.

tually set foot on the Western shores they will be welcomed by the rival cities, protected until they are in a way adjusted, perhaps given a bit of lodged-off land to be purchased on long-time payment, or rent to the part of the country and climate to which they are accustomed. The Germans and Dutch will probably strike for the Northwest and a dairy farm, while the Italian will feel at home in the picturesque California vineyard.

The West will have its chance to show what it can do with the immigration problem. Helen Starr, Collier's Weekly.

CUSTOMS AND MANNERS.

In the bad old days not so very long ago, travellers, when they reached the Belgian frontier, were compelled to leave their compartments in the middle of the night in order to be present at the customs examination of their luggage.

A train in which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was travelling reached the frontier at midnight, and the customs officials made their customary raid into

HOUSES BUILT

On Installment Plan

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Contractor, Builder and Architect
Cor. Fort and Bladon Ave.
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Port Angeles

Railroad now under construction
Buy at once, if you want to make money. Only desirable properties handled.

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MILL WOOD

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SUMMER MEMBERSHIP

Full Privileges

Good Until October 1

\$5.00

Gymnasium, Swimming, Hikes, Clubs, and many other out-of-doors activities.

VICTORIA CARNIVAL WEEK—August 4 to 9, 1913

IT'S SO SIMPLE

For us to satisfy every woman who has her Suit made here. And just think, she needn't pay more than \$25.

CHARLIE HOPE

1434 Government Street
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TEN ACRE FARMS

Open, level land, beautifully located close to two lakes, on a good wagon road, two miles from a store. Cost only \$40.00 AN ACRE, on very easy terms. For further particulars see

A. BRUCE ATTWOOD
321 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2988

LAKE CRESCENT

Sportmen, why not go where you can get the big trout. Easy and pretty trip. Best fishing on the Pacific Coast. Buy your return ticket of E. E. Blackwood, 1284 Government Street, Victoria.

HOTEL CRESCENT
Piedmont, Wash.

Household helpers
WATCH THE WANT ADS
or chances to find more appreciative employers.

QUARANTINE PROBE NOW PROCEEDING

Commissioner Moore Held First Session in Courthouse This Morning

DIRECTOR OF STATION ANSWERS INQUIRIES

Board of Trade Immigration Committee Presented Report With Recommendations

The evidence of Dr. Watt, director of the quarantine station, and that of the board of trade committee on immigration, together with some expert comment from Dr. W. E. Home, was heard by Commissioner Moore this morning in the courthouse. Dr. Watt was in the witness box for an hour and a half, and in that time acquainted the commissioner with the nature and size of all the accommodations at Albert Head.

In the first instance Dr. Watt outlined the size and nature of the erections on the wharf, including the bunk houses where the quarantine men sleep, the store house where the disinfectants are kept, the sheds that give shelter when the baggage is being sorted, and the sulphur dioxide furnace was also described minutely, showing how the sulphur fumes are generated and driven into the hold of the vessel by means of fans, while the chlorine tank for the fumigation of the steerage also came in for some discussion.

Described Buildings.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Moore, Dr. Watt gave a detailed description of the disinfecting buildings where the passengers were compelled to pass. The baths came in for special comment as in the complaints which had been laid by passengers of the Montague, one of the charges had been that the temperature of the water had varied considerably, and while some had found the water too hot, others had found it too cold. Another complaint was that the bathrooms had been dirty.

In reply to these allegations Dr. Watt emphatically stated that the bathrooms were not dirty; two men had been employed all the time in cleaning the floors, and that the temperature of the water in the various baths did not vary he thought was shown clearly by the fact that the water was got from the same tank. Proceeding, Dr. Watt pointed out some of the improvements which had taken place in the quarantine station since he took up the directorship in 1907. In those days, he said, the only method of cleansing for emigrants employed was to turn a hose upon them as they came in the doorway of the shed.

Sufficient For Needs.

In answer to a question put by the commissioner he asserted that the power plant was sufficient for present needs, and that the disinfecting plant was working well.

Accommodation For Passengers.

Dr. Watt was then questioned as to the accommodation for passengers who had been quarantined.

"How many acres of ground are there for the use of passengers?" he was asked.

"Sixty acres. The seaward portion consisting of about thirty acres is for the use of the steerage people."

"What buildings are there in the steerage quarters?"

"Two, one for Chinese, and one for Japanese passengers."

"What sort of building is the Chinese structure?"

"One-story, with three rooms, containing two large dormitories in each of which there are 24 galvanised iron beds. Meals are taken in the smaller room between the dormitories. The kitchen is in the centre of the building."

Arrangements Effective.

Dr. Watt described the sanitary arrangements as effective and in answer to the question put as to how many Chinese he had accommodated at one time, said that the greatest number at one time had been 450.

"And yet you have only accommodation for 192," commented the commissioner.

"Most of the Chinese on that occasion slept on the floor," said Dr. Watt. "They had space twenty two feet broad and six feet long."

"How high was the room?"

"Ten feet."

"Then each man had only 120 cubic feet of air. Do you consider that sufficient?"

"It was as much as they got on the steamer."

Japanese Building.

In answer to more questions Dr. Watt said that the Japanese building was two hundred yards away from the Chinese structure and was of the same type, only smaller, being fashioned to accommodate 150 people.

Turning to the accommodation for second-class passengers, Dr. Watt stated that their quarters were in the old hospital building. In reply to questions he confessed that it was not in particularly good repair, but there were men at work on it, and it was also being freshly painted. As a hospital building had twenty beds, and the last time they had used it as second-class quarters there had been 65 Asiatics and 70 Chinese crew accommodated.

Later Dr. Watt was asked: "Where is the isolation hospital?"

"On the south shore."

"What is the size of it?"

"Twenty by ten."

"How many patients can be accommodated?"

"There are three beds in the main ward, and there is another small building adjoining which contains two beds."

Then in the case of an extra patient the nurses could give up their room and sleep in a tent."

"What is the largest number of patients you have ever taken in at one time?"

"Fourteen smallpox cases in the old hospital."

"Do you consider your present smallpox accommodation sufficient for what might happen?"

"Not altogether."

The Equipment.

In the replies to questions on first-class accommodation in the station it was shown that there were 28 sleeping cubicles each seven feet by seven feet, and that at present there were two bathrooms, though eight new ones were being installed. On being asked if he thought cubicles of the size he had named were sufficiently large for their purpose, Dr. Watt said that it would be better perhaps if they were larger, but he had never heard of any cases of illness resulting from sleeping in them.

The commissioner: "Then you have only accommodation for 56 first-class passengers. How many do the steamers usually carry?"

Dr. Watt: "They have carried from seven to one hundred and eighty passengers."

The commissioner: "How many did the Montague have?"

Dr. Watt: "Forty-six."

The commissioner: "What would you do if a ship came alongside your wharf to-morrow with 180 saloon passengers aboard?"

Dr. Watt: "Some of the passengers would have to go into tents. A large number, perhaps, would be released as a formidable list of medical degrees, said that he had gone over the quarantine station with Mr. Shalloway a week ago. He thought the installation for disinfecting excellent and the steam apparatus of the most modern type. The steerage quarters he thought seriously in need of thorough cleaning and repair, and he would suggest also that the first-class accommodation was rather small. He thought the bathrooms could be improved by sheltering the entrances from the weather. The inquiry is proceeding."

Dr. Watt faithfully.

"Findly, Durham & Brodie, Agents, 'B. C. MESS, 'Manager."

Dr. W. E. Home's Testimony.

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"Findly, Durham & Brodie, Agents, 'B. C. MESS, 'Manager."

First class, \$50; second class, \$30; third class, \$20.

"I will advise you regarding the 'Empress of Russia' and 'Asia' later."

"Yours truly,"

"L. D. CHETAM,"

"City Passenger Agent."

"Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a wire from Mr. H. W. Brodie advising that the passenger capacity of the new 'Empress' is as follows: First class, 248; second class, 100; third, 300 approx."

"This does not include the crew which would amount to about three hundred."

"Yours truly,"

"L. D. CHETAM,"

"City Passenger Agent."

Urgent Extension.

"Dear Sir: We have been in communication with the Royal Steam Packet Co. for which we act as agents here, regarding the accommodation at the quarantine station, in view of the inquiry to be held into this matter by the Dominion government. We are requested to urge that the present quarantine station should be largely extended in view of the immigrant traffic from Europe which will undoubtedly be diverted from the present overland route and come by the Panama to the Pacific coast. We shall be glad if you will kindly bring this opinion before the commissioner."

"Yours faithfully,"

"Durham & Brodie, Agents, 'B. C. MESS, 'Manager."

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Dr. W. E. Home, who stated that he had had twenty years' navy, surgeon experience, and detailed in addition a formidable list of medical degrees, said that he had gone over the quarantine station with Mr. Shalloway a week ago. He thought the installation for disinfecting excellent and the steam apparatus of the most modern type. The steerage quarters he thought seriously in need of thorough cleaning and repair, and he would suggest also that the first-class accommodation was rather small. He thought the bathrooms could be improved by sheltering the entrances from the weather. The inquiry is proceeding."

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ACQUIRE JAIL SITE AS A PLAYGROUND

Grand Jurors Recommend This Step to the City Council of Victoria

ISOLATION HOSPITAL FIRST PLACE VISITED

Suggested Improvement There and at Provincial and City Jails

The acquisition of the site of the provincial jail, between Ross street, Quadra street and Talmie avenue, by the city as a public playground when it is abandoned for its present purpose, was urged by the grand jury in its presentment to Mr. Justice Morrison this morning.

The grand jury yesterday visited the isolation hospital, the provincial jail, city jail, city police headquarters and the police court.

At the opening of the court to-day the jurors, through their foreman, Fred A. Pauline, made their presentment. The other grand jurors were: Charles L. Armstrong, Iver N. Austin, Frederick N. Francis, Percy L. James, George Elrick, Henry F. Norris, George A. Richardson, James M. Savage, Robert W. Gibson, Collin H. Merkle, James W. O'Neil, Robert Sangster.

Their presentment was as follows: "To His Lordship Justice Morrison, Victoria City Assizes, May, 1913:

"We, the grand jurors, as instructed, beg to report that we have visited the isolation hospital and carefully looked over the grounds and buildings."

"We are of the opinion that adequate provision is made for the care and safety of patients at present in the hospital, with the exception that improvements should be made to the sewerage system, and we would point out the lack of amusements or recreation for any kind for convalescents and suspects."

"We would further point out that whilst the accommodation would appear to be adequate under present conditions there is no provision made to meet an emergency, which, in view of the rapid growth of the city and of the great increase in immigration, may at any time arise."

"We also visited and inspected the provincial jail, and whilst we find everything with regard to the comfort of the prisoners provided, so far as can be done in present building, we find the accommodation quite inadequate, and, owing to congestion, in the event of fire the danger and risk to the prisoners would be very great. We are pleased to learn that a new and larger jail is to be provided as soon as possible, and we are of the opinion that this provision should be made at the earliest possible moment."

"We are also of the opinion that the civic authorities should consider the possibility of acquiring the present jail site, when no longer required for its present purpose, as a public playground."



OUR AIM

Is to supply our customers with the best the market affords. We carry a superb line of staple and fancy groceries. Everything selected with great care. One trial will convince you.

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Tels. 50, 51 and 52.

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Big Stock "1913" Ranges



THIS RANGE "CHIEF," \$42.00

They consist mostly of the "BUCK" new styles received in car arriving about a week ago, and there is no question about the quality, convenient arrangement and artistic appearance of this latest consignment.

A FEW IMPORTANT FEATURES OF OUR STOCK

A dozen or more styles to choose from. Several sizes in various styles. Supplied with or without legs. Repairs and parts of all kinds in stock. Delivery and setting up free, and terms arranged, included in the following prices:

Beauties, \$21.00; hole Liberty, \$22.75; Chiefs, \$23.00; Britannias, \$44.75; Criterions, \$53.00; Victors, \$56.00; the famous Happy Thoughts, \$63.00, etc., etc. Hartford "Malleable," \$70.00; "Zenith" Malleable, \$75.00.

ISLAND HARDWARE CO.
717 FORT ST. (Jones Bldg.)

PHONE 2440

EDWIN FRAMPTON

McGregor Block (first floor.)

Cor. View and Broad. Phone 928.

SNAPS IN SMALL ACREAGE

\$2000 Cash—50 acres first class land, adjoins E. & N. railway; new 3 room house, chicken houses, etc. Good water. One mile from Shawnigan lake. This is one of the most attractive farms in the neighborhood. Price, only \$7500. Balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

\$4000 Cash handles capital subdivision, 5 acres, Glenford avenue, with eight room house; all fine, high, clear land. Balance 1 and 2 years.

\$300 Cash secures 5 acres level land, 20 minutes' walk from Cobble Hill station. Price, only \$1000.

\$200 Cash—Hampton Rd., 1 block off Burnside car, choice lot. Price \$900. Monthly terms.

\$200 Cash—Over quarter acre, on 2 1/2 mile circle, high and clear, on good road; only \$980.

\$250 Cash—Corner lot, Parkdale, high, grassy lot. Only \$950. Monthly terms.

\$400 Cash—146 ft. frontage, top of Cloverdale avenue. Magnificent view lot. \$1650.

\$150 Cash—Watch Garden City rise when car starts; 4 lots only at \$650, close to station. Cannot be matched for bargain; easy terms.

\$2750—Price of good 5-room house, 1 minute from Douglas car. Only \$300 cash and terms like rent.

Preliminary Notice

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by Wm. Agnew, Esq., will sell by

Public Auction

At his Residence, on Rockland Avenue (late the property of J. D. Prentice, Esq., deceased) at a date to be arranged later, the whole of the valuable

Household Furniture and Effects

Contained therein. Particulars later.

The Auctioneer - Stewart Williams

"In Business for your Health"

Try Dermyl

For Chapped Hands, Face and Lips, Sunburn, or any irritation of the skin.

25¢ and 50¢ a Bottle Prepared only by

John Cochrane

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
Northwest corner Yates and Douglas Streets.
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Holiday Footwear

Smart Street and Outing Shoes with the breath of the great outdoors in every line. Our Pumps and Oxfords are made by specialists on low shoe styles. Their fitting qualities are proof of their superiority. All leathers and fabrics. Moderate prices.

MUTRIE & SON

1209 Douglas Street, Sayward Building.

Phone 2504

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Best Scotch Bunting

Just the thing for decorating

Peter McQuade & Son

Established 1858.

Phone 41

1241 Wharf Street

Ship Chandlery, Marine Agents, Hardware Merchants, Mill, Mining, Logging, Fishermen's, Engineer's Supplies, Wholesale and Retail.

SUGAR - SUGAR - SUGAR

We now offer the best White Granulated Sugar made from sugar cane at prices that will please all.

100 lbs. \$5.75 50 lbs. \$3.00 20 lbs. \$1.25
Tel. 413. SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 Yates St.

\$500 Cash

Will handle a neat five room bungalow on Minto street, next to corner of Moss. This pretty little home is just being completed and is a snap at \$4100

KENNETH FERGUSON

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

604 Broughton Street.

Phone 3214.

Stewart Williams & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

Duly instructed by William Agnew, Esq., to sell at his residence on Rockland Avenue (late occupied by J. D. Prentice)

The Whole of the Valuable Household Furniture and Effects

on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
May 27th and 28th
at 2 o'clock each day, comprising

HALL—Handsome walnut rack umbrella stand, two coat mats, gong, brass card tray, velvet portieres and poles.
DINING ROOM—Solid oak extension table 4 ft. 6 by 12; 18 oak dining room chairs upholstered in leather, very handsome oak sideboard, oak dinner wagon, child's high chair, copper kettle, brass gong, lace curtains, portieres, large Axminster carpet, very elegant oak over-mantel, quantity of pictures, etc.

DRAWING ROOM—Piano by Blüthner, four mah. centre tables, 8 inlaid mah. chairs, up in brocade after Sheraton, mah. writing desk, mah. settee up in brocade, mah. bookcase, rattan rocker, very handsome lace curtains, four pairs of silk brocade portieres, quantity of very exquisite eggshell china, etc., etc.

STUDY—Handsome oak desk, oak rocker up in leather, two armchairs and Davenport to match, oak card table, gramophone, rattan chairs, reading lamp, lace curtains, portieres, Axminster square, etc.

SIX BEDROOMS—Containing handsome brass bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, pillows, blankets, counterpanes, elderdown quilts, very handsome oak and cherry dressing tables and washstands, several sets of toilet ware, reading lamps, chest of drawers, writing tables, chiffoniers, carpets, chairs, rugs, pictures, ornaments, drop-head sewing machine, wardrobes, bamboo furniture, quantity of children's toys, etc., etc.

OUTSIDE—"Victoria" carriage, "Gladstone" carriage, 2 children's saddles, 1 lady's saddle, 11 sets of brown harness, 1 double set of black harness, 1 set of single harness, cook stoves, baby carriage, stable tools, horse blankets, top boots, bits, and other goods too numerous to mention.

On view Monday afternoon, May 26, 1913. For further particulars apply to

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

MELLOR BROS LTD
INTERIOR DECORATORS

Have Moved

To their New Building

819 BROUGHTON ST.

WEATHER GOD GIVES HIS BLESSING

Every Indication Points to Glorious Weather for the Holiday

Although the weather bureau intends closing up its shutters to-morrow, everything has been done to ensure the best possible weather, and the presiding genius at that office has issued the mandate that the best of sunshine and warm breezes shall be bestowed on Victoria throughout the entire holiday and succeeding day.

So far all the indications point to implicit obedience; conditions on the barometer and thermometer are highly favorable, and the good will is to be extended to other cities along the coast, into the interior, and right across the Prairie Provinces. Holiday-makers may safely leave their umbrellas at home and substitute sunshades for the more ungainly instrument of protection.

It is interesting to note that during the last twenty-two years rain has fallen only seven times on Victoria Day, and the percentage of the unwelcome circumstance shows every sign of being lessened by the prospects of a smiling to-morrow.

PREPARING FOR BIG HILL-TOP BONFIRE

Expected To-morrow's Blaze on Gonzales Hill Will Be Seen for Far

Preparations were made to-day for the big bonfire which is to be lighted on Gonzales hill to-morrow evening by C. C. Pemberton as part of the world-girdle of such fires which is to mark the celebration of the night and extent of the British Empire. The fire is to be a large one, as it is intended that its light or the reflection of it will be seen for many miles across the water. The idea of a bonfire on Beacon Hill throughout the world as a special feature of Empire Day celebrations was first mooted in the columns of the Overseas Mail, and the suggestion met with universal approbation. The appeal was to Overseas Club branches throughout the world, and also to individuals, as there are thousands of available places for bonfires where at present no branches of the Overseas Club exist.

The Overseas Club of Victoria found itself unable to join in this form of celebration because of the fire regulations and the impossibility of having a bonfire on Beacon Hill. It therefore had most reluctantly to abandon the project. At this stage, however, C. C. Pemberton came to the rescue. Owning the Gonzales Hill property, he went ahead with the arrangements on his own account and obtained the necessary permit from the Oak Bay council.

The Overseas Club has expressed gratification that through Mr. Pemberton's energy the bonfire is to be a conspicuous feature of this city's celebration. It is pleased that a way has been found out of the difficulty and that Victoria will figure with the thousands of cities throughout the Empire which will take part in this unique but impressive form of celebration.



IN THE LODGE ROOM

I. O. O. F.

Meetings Next Week.

Monday—Victoria Lodge, No. 1.

Tuesday—Colfax Rebekah Lodge, No. 1.

Wednesday—Columbia Lodge, No. 2.

Thursday—Dominion Lodge, No. 4.

Friday—Special meeting Victoria Lodge, No. 1.

Victoria Lodge, No. 1.

There is much enthusiasm among the members of this lodge regarding the competition next Friday evening, and the members of degree team are working hard to perfect themselves in the first degree.

Columbia Lodge, No. 2.

The transaction of routine business and a splendid practice in the first degree made up the business for the meeting of the lodge last Wednesday evening. Several candidates will have the first degree conferred upon them next Wednesday evening, and as the cup competition takes place on the following Friday evening there will no doubt be a large attendance. The degree team of the lodge has been practicing faithfully during the past month, and are quite confident of being victorious on Friday evening next.

Dominion Lodge, No. 4.

All members of the degree team of the lodge are taking a deep interest in the cup competition, and are practicing every meeting night. The results of the practice work are very satisfactory, and the degree team of No. 4 will exemplify the first degree on the night of May 30 in a manner which will make the members of No. 1 and No. 2 take notice.

Colfax Rebekah Lodge, No. 1.

Forty-one sisters of Colfax lodge spent a very pleasant time last Saturday when they were the guests of Bro. F. Seguin at a matinee, and later partook of a very nice luncheon at his home. During the evening a drawing contest took place, the following being the prize winners: 1st, Sister Phillips; 2nd, Sister Pollard; 3rd, Sister Broadwell; 4th, Sister Walker. A photo-

CONDEMNED MEN AWAITING THE END

Atkinson and Soo Quon Under Death Watch in the Cells Reserved for Such Cases

Within the condemned cells at the provincial jail lie the two men who have been sentenced to die there on August 6, Ernest Atkinson and Soo Quon, and cut off from their fellows as they are in these they will remain until the day, or until action is taken for a commutation of the sentence if the executive sees fit to act on the recommendations of the jury which tried the cases.

Atkinson was placed in one of the cells on his return from the court late on Tuesday night, following his conviction and sentence. The Chinaman was put in another when he was brought back on Wednesday afternoon.

The cells are in a part of the jail remote from the rest of the prisoners so that the condemned men are not annoyed by the stares of others. A constant watch is maintained on them by warders, day and night, sleeping and waking, to prevent any attempt at suicide or escape.

Condemned men have a good deal of privilege as a result of their position. They can see their friends more frequently than the other prisoners, can, and everything is done to make their few remaining days as comfortable as possible. They exercise by themselves so that they may not be subjected to the comments and curious looks of their fellow-prisoners.

Steps will be taken at once by the counsel for the condemned men to apply for executive action in the two cases. On behalf of Atkinson H. A. Maclean, K. C., will prepare the necessary petition, and J. Charles McIntosh will prepare a similar document for the Chinaman. These will go forward to the department of justice at Ottawa, with transcripts of the evidence, and the usual procedure is for the department then to ask for a report from the trial judge. In both the cases his lordship dealt with the medical and other evidence of the mental states of the prisoners in his charges to the jury, and instructed them that if they accepted the evidence the ends of justice would be met by a verdict of not guilty on account of insanity, when the men would be confined in the asylum.

TO ENTERTAIN VISITORS.

Anglican Clergy of City Will Play Host to Visiting Brethren.

The entire Anglican clergy of Victoria have been constituted a hospitality committee to entertain the visiting members of the United Clergy, which will meet in the city on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next week, and among the features to be given for their entertainment will be an "At Home" to be given by the Dean of Columbia on Tuesday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. On Wednesday afternoon the visitors will be taken for an automobile drive out to the tip of the Saanich peninsula, terminating at Sidney, where they will be entertained by Rev. Mr. DesBarres. Those having automobiles which they are willing to lend for the transportation of the guests should notify the general secretary, Rev. F. M. Watt.



Young Clothes for Young Men!

The Young Man who enjoys wearing Clothes with life worked into them can be suited here!

Our Spring Suits for Young Fellows are handsome and well tailored—they have a distinctive "swing" and "hang."

The Chic fabrics, the shorter form fitting Coat with narrow shoulders and soft roll, the higher cut Vest and close fitting Trousers are features that will at once appeal to the Smart Young Dresser.

\$16.50, \$18, \$20, \$25 to \$35

Store open this evening, and closed all day, Saturday, Victoria Day.

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graph was taken of those present. For several terms past Bro. Seguin has entertained the sisters of Colfax lodge in a similar manner, and the event is looked forward to with pleasure by all. Bro. Seguin's kindness and his interest in Colfax lodge is deeply appreciated by the members, who have no hesitation in saying that the pleasure afforded them on this occasion will not soon be forgotten. Colfax lodge will hold a social dance next Tuesday evening, and those who attend are assured a very enjoyable time. Visiting members of the degree of Rebekah are cordially invited.

Vancouver Encampment, No. 1.

The encampment met on Tuesday evening last, and the third degree was very satisfactorily exemplified. The semi-annual election of officers took place at this meeting, which resulted as follows: C. P., W. H. Cullin; H. P., A. Anderson; S. W., Thos. Graham; scribe, D. Dewar; treasurer, A. Sheret; J. W. H. E. Morris.

Election of Officers.

The semi-annual election of officers in the subordinate lodges will take place next week. The election of officers is one of great interest to the members, and there will no doubt be a large attendance at all meetings during the coming week.

Cup Competition.

As much talked of event will take place next Friday evening, when Victoria lodge, No. 1, will hold a special meeting as the degree team of this lodge will be the first to exemplify the work of the first degree. The teams of the various lodges seem to be so evenly matched that the judges may have to do some pretty close figuring to decide the winner. During the competition in the initiatory degree held some months ago, the hall was crowded to its utmost, and there is no doubt the members will turn out in full force next Friday evening. Degree work commences at 8 o'clock sharp. The judges will arrive in the city during the afternoon, and will be met by the competition committee.

Caledonian Society.

The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society will hold their annual sports

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Forecast.

For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Saturday.

Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, fine and warm to-day and Saturday.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, fine and warm to-day and Saturday.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, clear.

Vancouver—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, 4 miles S.; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, cloudy.

Winnipeg—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, 4 miles S.; weather, part cloudy.

Victoria Daily Weather.

Observations taken 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m., Thursday:

Temperatures.

Highest

Lowest

Average

Rain, trace.

Bright sunshine, 7 hours 30 minutes.

General state of weather, fine.